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Established 1887

rd Issues Surprise Call r Puerto Rico Statehood

Jan. 2—In a surprise move within his administration, President Jimmy Carter said today that any move for statehood should originate in Puerto Rico. He said that "until the Puerto Rican people themselves express a preference for statehood, the Congress should not make any move."

"But I would be perfectly willing to see Puerto Rico become a

state if the people who live there prefer that," he said in American, Ga.

The President's plan rejected a 1975 proposal by a joint U.S.-Puerto Rican commission that called for a "compact of permanent union" allowing "maximum self-government and self-determination" for the Caribbean island, which was ceded to the United States by Spain after a war in 1898.

"Wait and See"

Mr. Ford spoke cautiously about whether Congress would pass his statehood proposal, telling reporters: "We'll have to wait and see." But administration sources said the President was optimistic.

When asked whether he thought the people of Puerto Rico would opt for statehood, Mr. Ford said that there has been "a pretty good indication that they are sympathetic."

Sources also said Mr. Ford ran into both strong opposition and strong support, within his administration and outside, when considering the plan. They said his ad hoc advisory group on the island was against the idea.

Mr. Ford finally decided to make the proposal just before leaving office because he felt anything less would be unjust to Puerto Ricans, since they are U.S. citizens, the sources said.

When pressed about the timing of his decision, Mr. Ford said Friday that he thought that now was "an appropriate time so no one could accuse me of political motives." Asked why he had not left the matter to the incoming President, Mr. Ford replied somewhat testily, "I am the President until Jan. 20."

A White House aide said that an additional motive for proposing statehood for Puerto Rico "was to send a message to [Premier Fidel] Castro and Cuba that the United States has a deep and active interest in the island and in the Caribbean as a whole."

New Governor Pleased

In Puerto Rico, the man who won the gubernatorial race this fall on a statehood party ticket and was inaugurated today issued a statement saying the people of his island must be "grateful" to Mr. Ford. But the man he ousted said Mr. Ford's decision runs counter to the will of most Puerto Ricans.

Puerto Rico, with 2.8 million inhabitants, was a U.S. territory until it became a commonwealth in July, 1952. In a 1967 plebiscite, the island's voters soundly rejected statehood in favor of remaining a commonwealth.

Although Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens and participate in the Democratic and Republican national conventions, they cannot vote for President.

Submission of the legislation, Mr. Ford promised would be only the first in a long series of steps needed to make Puerto Rico a state. A process that would be completed—if it comes to that—well into Mr. Carter's term.

The statehood proposal first goes before the House and Senate Interior Committees where hearings must be held and bills reported out. Then the legislation



ON GUARD—Lebanese leftist patrol near the Israeli border during the weekend.

New Cabinet's First Decree

Lebanon Adopts Press Censorship

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Lebanese government decided yesterday to impose press censorship under a decree adopted by the Cabinet at a five-hour sitting headed by President Elias Sarkis.

The censorship will be applied by a special section of the police department now being set up, an announcement said. The date for starting the new measure was not mentioned, however.

[François Akl, managing editor of the independent daily *Al Nahar*, said the new law, "Legislative Decree No. 1," would "go into effect tomorrow, United Press International reported.]

This is the first legislation by the Cabinet of Selim al-Hoss since parliament a week ago gave it powers to rule by decree for six months.

The move was expected since the Syrian-dominated Arab League deterrent force occupied the offices of six daily newspapers and one weekly magazine last month.

Mr. Eos expressed the hope yesterday that the suspended publications would be able to resume publishing soon. They and the rest of the newspapers and periodicals, which total well over a hundred, will have to submit all material to the police censor before it is printed.

The decree authorized the censor to delete any part or all materials that may be presented to him. Violations will be punished by closure of the publication.

Information Center

It is not clear how the censorship will affect foreign press dispatches. Although a number of foreign correspondents and press bureaus had already moved elsewhere during the 19 months of civil war, the Lebanese capital remains a main information center in the Arab world.

Until a few years ago, all outgoing press dispatches had to be stamped by a police censor who

sat at the central post office. The arrangement was subsequently canceled.

Also to be subjected to censorship under the decree are all scripts for theatrical plays. This the government had done before the national strife broke out.

Press quarters believe the revival of the measure was related to plans by Lebanese writers to stage plays with themes derived from the civil war.

Press observers expect the projected censorship to be more

flexible than military censorship. Another decree issued by the Cabinet cut by about half the number of official holidays. Henceforth, government offices will be closed only 14 days annually instead of 25.

Government sources said too much time had already been wasted and that all energies must be invested in the reconstruction of Lebanon. This in fact was the theme of the New York's message with which Mr. Sarkis opened the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

U.S. Agrees to Lend Portugal \$300 Million Emergency Aid

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The United States has agreed to a \$300-million emergency loan for Portugal to save the five-month-old Socialist government from a severe financial crisis.

The agreement, announced here today, was concluded during a two-day visit by U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Edwin Yeo after three months of quiet negotiations.

A joint U.S.-Portuguese statement said that the loan was "the first phase of the program of assistance designed to achieve financial stability and recovery of the Portuguese economy."

This was said to be an indirect reference to U.S. participation in a projected international consortium to provide an additional \$1.5 billion in long-term credit to Portugal. The Portuguese discussed the consortium with the U.S. Treasury official and are to resume talks with the Carter administration on the matter.

"The American loan gives us time to breathe while we reorganize our economic structures on a viable basis," Premier Mario Soares declared this morning after meeting with Mr. Yeo.

Economy Minister Antonio Sousa Gomes said earlier this week that if the U.S. loan was not approved by next month, Portugal would have to ration food and oil, curb imports and begin to sell off its gold reserves.

In concrete terms, the emergency loan will serve to alleviate Portugal's huge balance-of-payments deficit, which is now running at about \$1.2 billion. Portugal's foreign exchange holdings are practically depleted and one-third of its \$3.5 billion in gold is being used as collateral for earlier loans from Western Europe.

The U.S. loan is expected to be fiercely attacked by the Por-

tuguese Communist party and the Social Democrats.

Portuguese officials said they expected delivery on the loan "very soon," before the new administration takes over in Washington. The credit will come from the Treasury Exchange Stabilization Fund and therefore does not need congressional approval. It will not need the authorization of the Portuguese National Assembly since it has been contracted directly by the Bank of Portugal.

S. African Paper Gives Riot Toll

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail says that, according to its investigations, 499 persons died in South Africa's race riots which began June 16 in the black township of Soweto, about 15 miles southwest of here.

The Mail's death toll includes riot victims in townships throughout the country between June 16 and Christmas. The list of names it published Friday is the closest to an accurate death count available.

Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger, meanwhile, extended for three months more a ban on outdoor public meetings. The only meetings not affected by the ban are sports gatherings and those held with the permission of a local magistrate.

Pay Rise for Swedes

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Sweden's half-million state employees received wage rises averaging 3 per cent yesterday under an agreement between the government and civil servants' trade unions.

Allon Is Cautious On Sadat's View Of Future State

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2.—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today the readiness of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to recognize links between a future Palestinian state and Jordan could be a step in the right direction.

In an interview with The Washington Post last week (NYT, Dec. 31) Mr. Sadat said "a certain relation between the Palestinians and Jordan should be declared to take place whenever the Palestinian state is created." Mr. Allon told the Israeli Cabinet he regarded Mr. Sadat's statements as significant. But according to Cabinet sources, he said they were not new and in the past had been retracted in later statements.

Mr. Allon said other parts of the interview showed a hardening in Mr. Sadat's attitude toward the Geneva peace talks, with new preconditions, such as including Lebanon in the talks and insisting on an early Israeli withdrawal from territory captured in the 1967 war.

Some analysts, however, said that Mr. Sadat's statement would bring the Arab position closer to that of Israel, which opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state between Jordan and Israel but is ready to consider some kind of federated Palestinian-Jordanian state.

The main obstacle to a renewal of the Geneva talks has been the Arab demand that the Palestine Liberation Organization be invited to join. Israel objects to the participation of a body it regards as the umbrella organization of terrorist bands.

Erosion in Stand Seen

Mr. Sadat's statement was seen by some analysts in Israel as reflecting an erosion of Arab support for the October, 1974, resolution by heads of Arab states in Riyadh, which recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Commentators noted that it dovetailed with a recent Syrian statement envisaging some sort of federation between Syria, Jordan and a Palestinian state.

Today, the Israeli foreign minister said Mr. Sadat's interview could be an attempt to bring King Hussein of Jordan back into negotiations on the Palestine question. King Hussein was excluded from this sphere at an Arab summit in Rabat two years ago.

Mr. Allon said the interview could also be a signal to residents of the West Bank not to increase links with the PLO, the sources said.

Mr. Allon said Mr. Sadat's interview might have been timed to encourage pressure on Israel from the incoming U.S. administration to give in to Arab demands. But he said Washington was committed to recovering the Geneva talks with the original participants.

FLO Aide Welcomes Idea

ABU DHABI, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A member of the FLO Central Council said here that the organization would welcome a voluntary link between a Palestinian state and any other Arab country.

Mahmoud Abbas was apparently commenting Friday on Mr. Sadat's statement. Mr. Abbas said at a press conference, "We are proponents of Arab unity and would not see any link with other Arab states."

"But this must be voluntary and not imposed on us," he added.

Mr. Abbas is on a tour of Gulf states as a special PLO envoy.

Reaction in Amman

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (UPI).—A Jordanian official today welcomed President Sadat's call for a "link" between Jordan and the proposed Palestinian state. In a dispatch from Amman, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Blaze Subdues Fête in Chad

NICE, Jan. 2 (AP).—A fire aboard his official aircraft at Nice airport cost President Félix Malloum of Chad a French-style New Year's Eve feast of champagne and oysters.

A minor fire broke out in the cockpit of the presidential jetliner Friday as it was preparing to leave for N'Djamena, carrying 30 cases of champagne and boxes of fresh oysters, airport sources said. The fire was quickly extinguished but repairs will hold the aircraft here for several days.

The sources said that, given the perishable nature of oysters, the crew quickly put them on their own New Year's Eve menu.

U.K. to Warn Violators of Fishing Zone

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 2.—British naval vessels have been ordered for the time being not to fire warning shots across the bows of unauthorized fishing vessels operating within Britain's new 200-mile limit, government officials said yesterday.

Three British Navy frigates, the *Hardy*, the *Palomares* and the *Berwick*, have been assigned to enforce the limit.

But officials said it was felt that a day or two should elapse to insure that messages sent to governments without rights in the new limits had been forwarded to the unauthorized fishing vessels.

They said the activities of the protection vessels, backed up by four air force Nimrod reconnaissance planes, would be reviewed soon.

Tact, Diplomacy

Unauthorized vessels fishing inside the limit during the next few days will be warned that they have no right to be there, the officials said. The British force has instructions to use "tact, diplomacy and discretion."

The eight other European Economic Community nations at midnight Friday also extended their fishing limits to 200 miles under a Common Fisheries policy. Fishing vessels from Iceland, Bulgaria, Romania, Japan and Cuba were barred from the new 270,000-square-mile British zone, which is nine times larger than the previous zone.

Britain controls 60 per cent of the waters involved in the joint Common Market policy. The Ministry of Fisheries has developed an operations center to keep track of trawlers in the new zone.

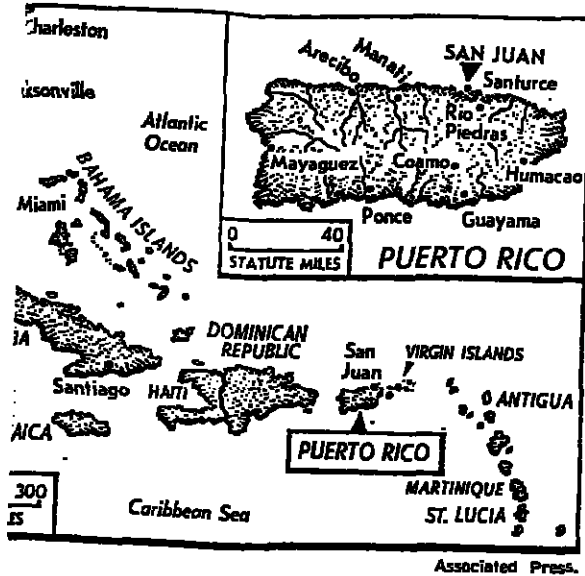
Britain gave three East-bloc countries—the Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland—rights to catch limited amounts of fish within the zone for three months. Similar permission was given to five Western countries not in the EEC—Norway, Finland, Sweden, Portugal, Spain—and the Faeroe Islands, which are part of Denmark.

The limited concessions were made while Common Market negotiators try to conclude longer agreements with the nations.

Canadian Limit

OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Foreign fishing vessels except those of the United States and France now need licenses to operate within 200 miles of the Canadian coast.

The extension of offshore control from the 12-mile limit took effect at midnight Friday night. The government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp. reported yesterday that more than 100 permits had been issued, including 20 to Soviet trawlers, but that licenses had been denied to 14 West German vessels whose operators had failed to furnish information required by the Canadian authorities.



Associated Press.

to Try Anew Later

n's New Proposals Said Turned Down by Smith

Y. Rhodesia, Jan. 2.—Richard of Britain, the Geneva conference of Rhodesia, hours yesterday with a statement suggesting they made little ward a formula for power to the black

longish, frank change of views," Mr. id. "I'm sure at the understood my position and I, for my part, his."

ish diplomat, on the of a six-nation tour Africa, presented the with new proposals the deadline in the ks, which adjourned ago after nearly two largely unproductive

nister Smith was un- newsmen after yes- ks, but his attitude. Richard's proposals indicated in his New press over radio and in the address Friday said any departure effort plan drawn story of State Henry would release his gov- its commitment to over to the blacks years.

ith Tensions

re of Mr. Richard's re- as he move through a crowd of at his hotel, was taken lication that he had to move the Rhode- tr from his position, remained substantial- ized since the Geneva ed on Oct. 28.

a the day, the Briton be hotel with Bishop

esia Raises of Oil 6%; C Voted 10%

ORE, Jan. 3 (NYT).—has increased the price common crude oil by per cent, substantially 10 per cent that In- and 10 other members nization of Petroleum States voted two weeks

quickly cautioned the- sian move does not break with OPEC but a continuing effort to members to bring the ice of various grades of oil to economic balance. Experts suggested that sian move may have lured by the threat of sed Saudi Arabian out- ports about a third of its output and official- ed an additional 5-per- cent effective yesterday.

But the executive committee members insisted that with candidates would run for the elections as members of the Communist party.

They halted the release on bail of Mr. Carrillo and the other senior members as an important step toward the legalization of

Including Carrillo, 'La Pasionaria'

Spanish Communists to Run in Elections

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The Spanish Communist party, buoyed by the liberation of its leader, Santiago Carrillo, acted quickly during the weekend to plan its campaign for the parliamentary elections this year.

The party's executive committee, including six members also freed Thursday after eight days of detention, met without Mr. Carrillo to discuss plans for taking part in the elections for the first democratically elected parliament since the 1936-39 Civil War.

Members of the executive committee said after the meeting they planned to run candidates all of Spain's 50 provinces. They also said that Mr. Carrillo and Dolores Ibarruri, the "La Pasionaria" of the Civil War who lived in Moscow since 1939, would be among the candidates.

The elections are to be held within the next six months. Government sources have said the Communist party would not be galvanized until after the elections, but that Communists could stand either as individuals or as members of a large grouping of opposition parties.

Communist Plan

But the executive committee members insisted that with candidates would run for the elections as members of the Communist party.

They halted the release on bail of Mr. Carrillo and the other senior members as an important step toward the legalization of

the party—banned since 1939—and of the restoration of full democratic rights in Spain.

Committee member Manuel Azcarate said that the party planned to campaign openly.

The presence of Mr. Carrillo, who lived clandestinely in Spain for 10 months until his arrest Dec. 22, would become as normal as that of any other Spanish political leader, Mr. Azcarate said.

Mr. Carrillo relaxed this weekend at the Madrid home of his wife, who came here openly with their three sons in October while he was still living underground.

The liberal newspaper *Diario 16* said that Mr. Carrillo, who is despised by the extreme right, was being protected by several bodyguards, including a karate expert and three former boxers.

In the Basque provinces, police firing smoke flares today broke up another demonstration in support of the freeing of Spain's remaining political prisoners.

The incident, one of a series of year-end pro-unity street demonstrations in the restive region, occurred in the town of Guetxo, during a soccer game. There were no reports of injuries or arrests.

The protesters, shouting for amnesty and autonomy, then marched toward the nearby Bilbao suburb of Algorta and tried to stop traffic by putting up barricades. Once again, riot police scattered them.

During the weekend, an unknown number of persons were

injured when 1,500 demonstrators clashed with police in the town of Elbar. Street protests involving thousands of persons and sit-ins in churches by priests and relatives of prisoners were reported in several other towns Friday and yesterday.

In San Sebastian, suspected rightists yesterday bombed the Basque-language magazine *Berrik*, causing substantial damage but no injuries.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING IN JAPAN—Emperor Hirohito, Empress Nagako and members of the Imperial family receive the Egyptian ambassador to Japan, Mohsen Abdel-Khalek, during reception at the Imperial Palace.



Associated Press.

CIA Reportedly Uses Iran as Dump For Dated, Unworkable Equipment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Three American assassins in Tehran in August were working on a top-secret surveillance system on the Soviet-Iranian border and the Shah of Iran later blamed the Soviet Union for the murders. The Washington Post said today.

A front-page article by Watergate reporter Bob Woodward said the three were employed by Rockwell International Corp., which the article said is building a \$500-million surveillance system along the border between Iran and the Soviet Union.

The system, code-named Ithex, is designed to gather intelligence

about the Soviet Union through electronic and photographic surveillance. The Post said.

The report quoted the Shah as telling an unidentified American visitor three days after the assassinations: "The Russians were behind this incident."

Mr. Woodward's article also suggested that, although the Ithex system is top-secret, Iran has become a dumping ground for outmoded or unworkable U.S. intelligence equipment.

A Possible "Dud"? The newspaper said that documents it had obtained recently, which it did not identify further, raised the question: "Could it (Ithex) be a \$500-million dud?"

"Documents from the Ithex file raise the possibility. It is alleged, for example, that Iran is being used as a technological dumping ground for equipment and concepts that the National Security Agency and other U.S. intelligence agencies have found impractical and overly sophisticated," the article said.

It said the Ithex system would include long-range cameras used from the air "but they cannot work at night or in clouds. Thus, a Pentagon official familiar with the system calls it 'garbage.'"

The Post also said that at the heart of the Ithex system is "an extremely expensive and automated computer which the United States has previously found unworkable."

The Post added: "These difficulties and problems of corruption, waste and obsolescence in other U.S. projects in Iran have become a matter of serious concern and irritation to the Shah."

It said that the Shah, who has bought more than \$10 billion worth of arms from the United States in the last five years, had been protesting to top U.S. officials for months about the situation and had become almost completely disenchanted with the Pentagon, including Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.

CIA's Influence The Post said the CIA, "which for many years had operated two secret monitoring posts along the 1,250-mile border between Iran and the Soviet Union," had influenced the Shah to start the Ithex project two years ago.

The contract was awarded to Rockwell in the face of intense competition from three other U.S. electronics manufacturers, the article said.

The Post said that the documents it recently obtained include secret agreements for previously undisclosed agents' fees, secret messages to the Shah from the Shah, official complaints and allegations. The documents, the Post said, include dozens of memos reporting on the private conversations of the Shah, his top generals and U.S. Ambassador Richard Helms, who has just retired.

Ambassador Helms discussed the situation last July in a handwritten note to his successor as director of the CIA, George Bush. The Post said. A memo of a conversation between Mr. Helms and an American visitor in Tehran described Mr. Helms' attitude this way:

"Ambassador interrupted to say he had completely washed his hands of Ithex. He had called a very senior CIA man from Washington to come check on it. He had him sit down and take notes of all charges and allegations he had heard. He then told this man he was totally washing his hands of the responsibility. It would all rest on CIA—if it failed, it was going to blow up on them. They could do what they wished."

Pope Continues Church's Drive Against Abortion

ROME, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI yesterday renewed the Roman Catholic Church's attack on legalized abortion, an issue now being considered by the Italian Parliament.

"Can we remain silent about the legalization of abortion, its admission and protection in several countries? The Pope said during a mass held to mark the church's 10th annual World Peace Day.

"Is the life that at its very conception springs up in the mother's womb not really and truly human life?" he asked rhetorically in continuing the church's recent acceleration of attacks on abortion. He was addressing a congregation of church leaders, diplomats and the Communist-supported mayor of Rome, Carlo Giulio Argan.

The leftist parties in Parliament have a pro-abortion majority which could allow them to push through their legislation bill against opposition from the church-backed Christian Democrats.

The Pope continued his attack on abortion during an address later to a crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square for his midday blessing. He told them that recognition of the sacredness of life, especially of life being created, was an implementation of peace on his widest and most practical level.

Ex-Premier of Nepal Arrested on Return

KATMANDU, Nepal, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Nepal's former Premier B.P. Koirala, who ended his eight-year exile in India to accept King Birendra's amnesty offer, was arrested upon his arrival Thursday for necessary action, the official Nepalese news agency said Friday.

The 62-year-old chief of the banned Nepal Congress party, who has been waging an armed struggle against direct royal rule in this Himalayan kingdom while in self-exile in India, returned home with his colleague, Ganesh Man Singh, 61.

Mr. Koirala returned from exile barely a month after 32-year-old King Birendra granted an amnesty Dec. 5 to 12 exiled political and government leaders.



Remains of the car that exploded in Belfast, killing a baby and injuring his parents.

Britain to Reopen Tomorrow After Record Yuletide Break

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The Great British Christmas Break seems to have gotten out of hand. At least 4 out of 10 workers are staying home nearly two weeks, factories are closed, businesses are complaining, government offices are half-empty, the roads and trains are quiet during the rush hour and the country seems to have closed up shop.

With Christmas falling during the weekend, millions of workers were given two days off last week. Monday and Tuesday, to properly celebrate Christmas Day and Boxing Day, the bank holiday that traditionally follows Christmas. New Year's Day has also become an official holiday in recent years, and many businesses named Tuesday as the day to return to work.

Officially, workers began taking off as early as Dec. 22, and many will not return until Wednesday.

"Well now, who is working and who is not?" asked the Daily Express. "Nobody seems to know exactly. Foreigners trying to do business with this country are understandably baffled. Britain has got to function Christmas or no Christmas. As a nation we really cannot afford to stay in bed and prosper."

"Holiday Fiasco" With the government in perennial economic crisis, the "holiday fiasco," as the newspapers call it, has stirred some embarrassment here, especially with Britons aware that the holiday break is the longest in Europe. Workers in Belgium and Luxembourg have only Monday off to make up for the "lost holiday." The West Germans, however, Dutch and Danes will not miss a working day. And even the Italians, businessmen grumble, are working more than the British.

Most of the car industry, together with engineering, coal, textile and shipyard workers, are on the long holiday. Civil servants are supposed to be working but reaching them is difficult.

A public relations woman called a senior civil servant at home on Dec. 23 on an urgent matter. His wife said he was out shopping.

"Can I call him tonight?" the woman asked.

"My dear, he does like to switch off," the wife said.

"Well, when will he be back at work?" asked the woman.

"Jan. 5," replied the wife.

The shutdown of factories, coupled with unofficial absenteeism and slender work days, affects life in numerous ways. A man recently brought his raincoat to a cleaner and asked when he could pick it up. "Not until two weeks, Luv," said the cheerful clerk behind the counter. "It's the factories, you know."

Adverse Comment The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry warned that the extended holidays were drawing adverse comment from abroad and that foreign observers were perplexed at the apparent half-heartedness of British attempts to resolve economic problems. "The current holiday resembles the old-fashioned Wakes Week, when two separate bank holidays," the chamber said. Wakes Week was a traditional August holiday for factory workers in the Midlands.

Several members of Parliament and the Confederation of British Industries, an umbrella group representing employers, have already demanded government action to prevent a repetition next year when Christmas and New Year's Day again fall on weekends.

The holiday recess coincided with a lengthy report called "The British at Work," in the current issue of the Economist. The section has a subtitle called, "The British at Work: The section attributes low productivity, or the 'English disease,' to a 'lack of factors: heavy investment, antiquated capital equipment, a quiet respect for amateurs' as business managers and the constant specter of unemployment that has a ripple effect across the economy and overshadows government policy and union-management relations."

"Fear of the role is the biggest French Jet Drops Rocket" BAGNOLS-SUR-CEZE, France, Jan. 2 (UPI).—An anti-aircraft missile fell from a Mystere F-1 jet fighter at high altitude Friday and landed harmlessly in a country orchard, police reported.

5-Month-Old Boy First to Be Slain In Ulster in 1977

HELFAST, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A 5-month-old boy yesterday became the first victim of violence in Northern Ireland in the new year.

Police said the infant died and his parents were seriously injured when their automobile was ripped by jagged hunks of another car blown apart by a bomb in Glengormley, a residential suburb three miles north of here.

The baby's death brought to 1,888 the number of persons who have died in Ulster violence since August, 1969. Earlier yesterday authorities said that terrorist incidents last year killed 296 persons and injured almost 3,000. The death toll was 50 more than in 1976 and the highest since 1972, when 467 persons died.

The infant was killed on the back seat of an automobile being driven away from his home in Glengormley. Alerted by a phone call, police had found 30 pounds of explosives in a stolen car parked in front of the house next door, and they were evacuating the neighborhood.

Peace Drive at Home HELFAST, Jan. 2 (AP).—Mrs. Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, the leaders of this British province's peace movement, say that they will spend at least five weeks waging their "war against war" in communities throughout Ulster before making visits to Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States.

Bankruptcies Up in 1976 LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Government figures showed today that more British companies went bankrupt last year than ever before.

Bankruptcies rose 25 per cent over the previous record year of 1975, the figures showed. There were 2,033 bankruptcy orders issued by the High Court, compared with 1,646 the year before, and about the same number of bankruptcy or liquidation actions taken in other courts or voluntarily.

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Britain's New Proposals Said To Be Turned Down by Smith

(Continued from Page 1) put before Mr. Smith in September, provided for a transition to majority rule within two years, balanced by guarantees of a strong white Rhodesian role in the interim period.

Under Mr. Richard's revision, a Briton would head the transition government, a provision acceptable to the black leaders. At Geneva, they rejected a proposal in the Kissinger plan for a two-tier government, with the supreme body, a council of state, to be headed by a Rhodesian white.

Mr. Richard denied that his proposals were in the form of a hard-and-fast package as Rhodesian officials had suggested earlier last week. "There's no question at all of my presenting the Rhodesian people with an ultimatum on a take-it-or-leave-it basis," he said.

The proposals, made public after Mr. Richard met with Mr. Kissinger in Washington last week, amount to a revision of key points in the Kissinger plan. The plan, which Mr. Kissinger

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Violations Are Cited

State Dept. Issues Report On Civil Rights in 6 Nat

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The State Department, making its first detailed report on human rights conditions abroad, has found that Argentina, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Peru and the Philippines have violated human rights to varying degrees but should nevertheless still receive U.S. military support.

The reports, made public last night by the House International Relations Committee, were submitted by the department at the committee's request. The committee asked for reports on only those six countries as an initial test of compliance of a new congressional law mandating such human rights reports from the State Department when asked for by any member of Congress.

Last year, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger refused to comply with an earlier congressional law requiring a country-by-country report on human rights, to be used as a means of judging whether foreign aid should be granted. He argued that such public documents only cause problems with other countries, were unfair to U.S. allies and did little for human rights.

In the new foreign aid bill, the requirement for the human rights reports was stiffened. But at first, the department submitted the requested six reports in a classified form, which barred public disclosure in an apparent effort to reduce embarrassment to the other governments. But the reports were declassified last week when the committee protested.

The reports discuss alleged violations of human rights, such as torture, prolonged detention without charges or trial, arbitrary arrest, and other denials of the right to life, liberty or the security of the person—in dry and matter-of-fact language.

But Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., who was a driving force to secure the reports, said yesterday that the reports "are a lot better than I thought they'd be," although he thought the language was often too soft.

President-elect Jimmy Carter, during his campaign, criticized the Ford administration for not paying enough attention to human rights abroad and pledged that his administration would do more.

But Cyrus Vance, his secretary of state-designate, has warned that in dealing with human rights violations a pragmatic approach must be followed that takes into account U.S. security interests as well.

There are few startling surprises in the reports. Most countries involved have been accused by many organizations in recent years of various violations of human rights and many articles have appeared in the press about them.

In fact, in an apparent effort to reduce direct U.S. government involvement in the reports, the State Department often quoted as a source, Amnesty International, the organization that publicizes allegations of human rights violations.

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Ford Ur Puerto Rican Statehood

(Continued from Page 1)

must be passed by Congress. After Rico must draft a state constitution, plebiscite must be determined if, in far of the island want.

The island's outgo, Rafael Hernandez, a statement saying that the support of Puerto Rican people.

"Right to Equality" Gov. Carlos Romo issued a two-paragraph letter Friday saying, "must be grateful" for "defending our equality of citizenship."

Instead, the 44-year-old mayor of San Juan economic issues and all-out war on poverty.

"Poverty demoralizes who suffer from it the society which we cannot accept ignorance."

Puerto Rico's almost chronic 20-employment rate and tend with higher imported goods, including

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Allon Sees Sadat Statement As a Possible Positive Step

(Continued from Page 1) Middle East News Agency quoted Information Minister Adnan Abu C. ah as saying Mr. Sadat's suggestion reflected his "realism and objectivity."

Arafat Sees Lessons HELFEST, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat, marking the 15th anniversary of his Patah organization.

Pravda Assails West's Newsmen

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, yesterday accused Western journalists here of "gathering poisonous gossip and writing base slanders" about the Soviet Union.

The charge, apparently aimed at Western reporters assigned to Moscow both now and in the past, was published in a New Year commentary by Gorygy Raliant, a former foreign correspondent for the Kremlin paper.

He identified two former Moscow correspondents, Hendrick Smith of The New York Times and Robert Kalser of The Washington Post, who recently published books on their experiences here, as being among the offending journalists.

Madrid Papers' Price Up MADRID, Jan. 2 (AP).—Prices of Madrid daily newspapers increased from 10 to 15 pesetas (14 to 22 cents) today, a 50-per-cent rise resulting from higher salaries and printing costs.

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House Leader Reveals Plan To Double Public Jobs Funds

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—House Democratic leaders have announced that they will seek a \$2 billion increase in public jobs as part of President Jimmy Carter's package of programs to stimulate the U.S. economy.

Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, the new majority leader, said that Carter had endorsed the measure in principle but agreed on an exact price tag had not yet been reached. He said that such an accord will not be reached until congressional leaders meet with Mr. Carter late next week at his home in Plains, Ga., to confer on details of the overall package of economic stimulants.

An additional outlay of \$2 billion will double the funds available for public works jobs under emergency legislation passed by Congress last September and will bring the total number of jobs to be created under the program to about 600,000, Rep. Wright said.

Carter advisers have indicated that the economic-stimulation package will have a total value of about \$15 billion, including individual and corporate tax relief as well as spending programs to expand jobs under the public works program and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, to stimulate the housing industry and to provide direct aid to cities.

Various Jobs

A new \$2-billion appropriation will produce about 300,000 jobs, half of them in on-site construction work and half in related material and supply industries, bringing the total number of new jobs to roughly 600,000 from the two public works jobs measures, according to Rep. Wright.

He said that the new jobs bill will be introduced when the new Congress convenes Tuesday and hearings will begin even before committees are formally organized later in the month.

He told reporters that he hopes Congress will complete action on the bill within a few months, perhaps by April or May, so that the economy will feel the impact of the creation of new jobs as quickly as possible.

Rep. Wright said that, besides consulting Mr. Carter, he has discussed the bill with the new House speaker, Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., and with a majority of the members of the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

"All, without exception, have pledged their best efforts to secure early enactment of this legislation," he said, and "additionally, it has the support of the Republican leadership on the authorizing (Public Works) committee."

In Plains, Mr. Carter said that he had discussed the jobs bill with Rep. Wright by telephone Wednesday night. "The sum total of it [the conversation] was that a jobs program under the public works authorization would be advisable but the exact figure should await" until his meeting with congressional leaders, Mr. Carter said.

New Party Chief

PLAINS, Ga., Jan. 2 (WP).—Mr. Carter has conferred with his choice to head the Democratic National Committee and has asked the public to give him suggestions on how he can break down the "isolation" of the presidency.

Mr. Carter met over lunch last week with Maine's former Gov. Kenneth Curtis—the man he has picked to succeed retiring chairman Robert Strauss as head of the national committee. The President-elect said he would not announce the choice until this week, but other sources confirmed Mr. Curtis's selection.

Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, told newsmen that the incoming chief executive wants ideas from the public on how to prevent "the isolation of the President . . . in the strange and unnatural world of staff and press and politicians."

Mr. Carter said he was looking for a "man who can break down the 'isolation' of the presidency."

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HELPING HAND—Secret Service agent Larry Buendorf settles President Ford into chairlift at Vail, Colo., ski resort after the President tried to retrieve a dropped pole before boarding the lift during outing.

Seeking New Responsibility

U.S. Marxist Scholars Found A Journal for Their Writings

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—For U.S. scholars who call themselves Marxists, the most frustrating fact of life has been the absence of a sympathetic place to publish their writings.

"It's a little like being an abstract impressionist artist in the 1930's," observes Jacques Marchand, a former history professor who is beginning a career as an editor. "You had to submit your work to people who were hostile to modern art."

With a small (\$5,000) foundation grant, a lot of hope and many doubts, the top Marxist scholars sat down here recently to fill the gap with a new journal, "Marxist Perspectives."

Its appearance sometime this year will mark a new stage in the Marxist-scholarship revival that began in the mid-1960s and now is attracting a number of new disciples among the young on campus.

What passed as a Marxist tradition was virtually wiped out in the 1950s when its scholars were linked with the Communist political movement and expelled from many universities. Since then, it has been considered futile if not dangerous to call one's writings in history and literature Marxist.

"A Kind of Sneaking" "It's been hard for a young intellectual to identify himself as a Marxist," Mr. Marchand said. "There was for a long, long time a kind of sneaking at Marxism as if it were a bad kind of scholarship. Hopefully, that time is past."

Among the founders of the journal, who met for the first time during the American Historical Association's annual convention, are the top names of the new "Marxist school"—Eugene Genovese of the University of Rochester, John Womack of Harvard and Eric Foner of the City University of New York.

Most of the journal's editors are middle-aged professors whose major works—Mr. Genovese's and Mr. Foner's on slavery, Mr. Womack's on Mexican history—are not branded specifically as Marxist.

They are anxious to avoid the identification with Communism which buried their predecessors in obscurity, and their definition of the new journal's message is anything but doctrinaire.

"We are not talking about a sectarian or a narrowly defined line," said Mr. Marchand, who will be managing editor. "There's probably as much that separates us as that which holds us together. We're not even really a political journal at all. For instance, we'll have an article on Florence in the 18th century. There will be pieces on literature."

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Pentagon Sees Public Shift on Arms Spending

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter will inherit a broadened constituency for higher defense spending regardless of how the latest intelligence estimates on the Soviet threat are interpreted, according to Pentagon leaders.

It promises to make this year's budgetary action similar to that of last year, when Congress granted the Pentagon virtually all the money it wanted for a 2.1-million-member military force armed with a new generation of weapons.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said in an interview that the constituency has been broadened as the information the Pentagon has disclosed on the Soviet military buildup got through to Americans and their representatives in Congress.

"It has not been so much a revelation" suddenly made by the Pentagon about the buildup, Mr. Rumsfeld said, "but a water treatment" of repeating the facts over and over until they penetrated the public consciousness.

While agreeing with this observation, the Pentagon executive in charge of dealing with Congress—William Brehm, assistant secretary of defense for legislative affairs—said the new congressional budget committees also helped to broaden the constituency for the defense budget.

Instead of the old procedure under which members picked at individual parts of the Pentagon budget sent to the House and Senate by the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, Congress last year for the first time "had to bite the bullet" and come up with its own figure on funds for national defense, Mr. Brehm noted.

The House and Senate Budget Committees set a ceiling of \$112.1 billion in budget authority for the Pentagon for fiscal 1977, close to the \$113.3 billion requested. The fiscal year began Oct. 1.

"This was the first year they could not escape making some kind of decision" on the budget for national defense, Mr. Brehm said. "They had to make some kind of decision—stand up and be counted."

Larger Question The new process had the additional benefit of shifting the congressional focus from nit-picking over such issues as "what kind of guidance should be on the Sparrow Missile" to larger questions such as "how NATO forces should be modernized," he said.

Mr. Brehm credited former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger with starting the turnaround in the attitude toward defense spending by criticizing congressmen and others who favored cutting the Pentagon budget.

After Mr. Schlesinger was fired by President Ford in November, 1975—with part of the reason being Mr. Schlesinger's refusal to support a military budget \$6 billion lower than he favored—Mr. Rumsfeld took over the Pentagon post. He made the case for increased defense spending in a softer but persistent campaign.

"When I came to the Pentagon 14 months ago, Mr. Rumsfeld said, 'the facts' about the Soviet military buildup 'were the same as they are today.' The Soviet Union was going through a broad modernization program in missiles, aircraft, tanks, submarines and surface ships."

Nothing Spectacular Mr. Rumsfeld said he has read the newest national intelligence estimates about the Soviet buildup, and has found nothing new in them in the sense of any spectacular advances in weaponry.

The new intelligence report, the defense secretary said, "is very close to what I've been saying all year." Mr. Rumsfeld said at a Sept. 27 news conference:

"The Soviet Union today is clearly militarily stronger and busier than in any other period of its history . . . the Soviets continue to press ahead with aggressive development programs for both land-based ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles."

"While recent developments were not unexpected, they nevertheless reinforce one's concern about the purposes behind their energetic activities."

Mr. Rumsfeld did not suggest that the Soviet Union was trying to achieve military superiority over the United States or would use nuclear weapons against the United States in a surprise strike.

Not Mentioned "I didn't think it was necessary to talk about intentions," Mr. Rumsfeld said in the interview. However, other arms specialists such as former Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Nitze have ascribed dark intentions to the Russians.

Mr. Rumsfeld acknowledged that Russia's military modernization program is within the law, so to speak. He said: "We continue to expect that the Soviets will eventually deploy close to the 1,200 MIRVed [multiple warhead] missiles permitted under the Vladivostok understanding, assuming a SALT-2 [Strategic Arms Limitation Talks] agreement is reached."

Other Pentagon executives have gone beyond Mr. Rumsfeld's statements in sounding the alarm. Malcolm Currie, the Pentagon's research director, said last Feb. 28 that Russia's "technical advances in missiles are only done for one reason strategically, and that's to develop a counter-silo capability. It's the only rational explanation. It's the Soviet Union has never accepted this theory of assured destruction" under

News Analysis

in defense spending in response to the Soviet buildup.

Arms control groups fear defense spending will soon get out of hand.

Thomas Haislet, executive director of the Arms Control Association, said: "Apparently there is a major effort under way to recreate the atmosphere of the missile gap days of 1960."

Mr. Haislet, then the Democratic presidential candidate, charged the Republican administration with letting the Soviet Union get way ahead of the United States in intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, said the "urgency defense debate is eclipsing the fact that the 'Russians are modernizing like crazy' within the limits allowed by arms agreements."

"The predictable result of the current exaggerated reports of Soviet civil defense and the alarms over Soviet missile modernization will be a wholly unnecessary increase in our defense budget—which increase will be spent aimlessly on irrelevant responses such as Trident and the G-1 bomber," Mr. Stone predicted.

He said Harold Brown, Mr. Carter's secretary of defense-designate, understands the limits of modern weapons, but he predicted that Mr. Brown will be pushed to the right by the pressures now building up.

Debate Piled In addition to that rhetoric, there was the "hawk vs. superhawk" debate on national defense between President Ford and challenger Ronald Reagan during the Republican presidential primary campaign, and public-opinion polls indicating that the U.S. people wanted a stronger military force.

"Americans have become significantly more sympathetic toward overall military and defense spending," Potomac Associates said, discussing the results of its polling in a pamphlet entitled, "The Pursuit of National Security: Defense and the Military Balance."

The poll indicated a growing number of Americans wanted defense spending to rise, with 9 per cent of those surveyed in 1972 favoring an increase compared with 38 per cent last year. The percentage that wanted defense spending to be reduced dropped from 37 per cent in 1972 to 20 per cent last year.

Mr. Rumsfeld, on the other hand, also has cautioned against overreacting by turning to excessive funding to deal with the problem.

Five-Year Plan The Pentagon's new defense budget calls for \$123 billion for fiscal 1978 starting next Oct. 1, about \$10 billion more than the fiscal 1977 request but not a panic reaction in the view of defense leaders. The five-year budget plan Mr. Carter will inherit calls for a steady growth

Woman Soliciting on Dallas Street Led Boy, 8, Down the Right Path

DALLAS, Jan. 2 (AP).—Tony and Joanne Hernandez, already unhappy because their 8-year-old son was growing up in a prostitute-ridden neighborhood, became irate when they learned the boy had given \$5 to a woman who was soliciting money from a group of men.

Mrs. Hernandez said she sent her son Jimmy to a grocery store last week and he came back with no change. The Cedar Springs area where the family lives has received a lot of attention recently as a place where many prostitutes work.

"Jimmy said he gave it to a lady who was walking the street near the grocery store," Mrs. Hernandez said. "He said he saw some men give her some money, and they started teasing him for watching. So he felt he had to give her some, too."

"I blew up," she said. "The neighbors all came over and we agreed to get up a petition. We had to do something. This was going too far."

But the father did not wait for a petition and took Jimmy back to the scene. "I wanted to find that woman," he said. "I couldn't believe she was soliciting money from a child."

Jimmy spotted her right away. "It was the Salvation Army lady," Mr. Hernandez said. "I almost died. We all gave her money and went home."

The petition asked Hanoi to permit inspection of "re-education camps" by UN or Amnesty International teams and to release all prisoners held only for their religious or political beliefs.

Ambassador Thi claimed that 85 per cent of the soldiers and officials of the Saigon regime that fell in April, 1975, were now enjoying "full civil rights" and "only a few are now continuing their education." The statement denied any curtailment of religious freedoms and cited the "jubilation atmosphere" at packed churches across Vietnam on Christmas Day.

Woman Ordained By Episcopalians INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A 40-year-old mother of four yesterday became the first officially recognized woman priest in the U.S. Episcopal Church at a ceremony in the All Saints Church here.

While demonstrators wearing black arm bands protested quietly outside the building, the Right Rev. Donald Davis ordained Mrs. Jacqueline Means.

Mrs. Means was ordained under revised rules approved at the general convention of the Episcopal Church in September. The issue was hotly debated by its 2.8 million U.S. members after three bishops unofficially ordained 11 women in 1974.

SAUDI TRIBE IMPOSES BRIDAL-DOWRY CEILING JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 2 (AP).—The inflation-stricken Bedouin tribe of southwestern Saudi Arabia has imposed a ceiling on bridal money.

The English-language daily Arab News said that dowries for virgins are now limited to 10,000 riyals (\$2,000) and 8,000 riyals (\$2,000) for widows and divorcees.

YUGOSLAVIA TO TRY AMERICAN AS SLAV BELGRADE, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A Yugoslav-born U.S. citizen convicted on smuggling charges and being held on suspicion of fraud will be tried as a Yugoslav because he did not renounce his citizenship on becoming an American, a government spokesman said.

Paula Sjeklova, 38, of San Jose, Calif., was arrested Oct. 38 and convicted and sentenced to 20 days in jail on charges of smuggling at least five hunting rifles into Yugoslavia, the spokesman said Friday.

He also is suspected of fraud in connection with paying the Yugoslav airline in New York City \$35,000 in bad checks for a 1971 charter flight he organized from San Francisco to Dubrovnik.

FRANKFURT, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Firemen removed four Nazi flags yesterday from the top of the tower of the downtown cathedral.

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The Limits of Security

In the years since the assassinations of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, fear of the assassin has come to haunt U.S. public life. From the first presidential primaries onward, the Secret Service agent is a prominent fixture on today's political scene. In 1963 the Secret Service had 450 agents and an annual budget of \$3.8 million. In the current fiscal year, the Secret Service has 1,650 agents and a budget of \$115 million. Any earlier chance of restraining that trend was severely damaged last year by two attempts on the life of President Ford. All the same, there are good reasons for the new Congress and the Carter administration to take a hard look at the costs and consequences of trying to assure the absolute personal security of the nation's most important and conspicuous public figures.

Until 1963, the Secret Service's personal protection was accorded the president and the vice-president. And that was it. Today, by various acts of Congress, the Secret Service also protects former presidents and their wives for life; the widows of presidents for life unless they remarry; the minor children of former presidents until age 16; all "major" candidates for the presidency; Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Secretary of the Treasury William Simon; visiting heads of state or government; other foreign dignitaries designated for such protection by the president; and the persons and families of the president and vice-president. That is a large part of the reason for a 20-fold increase in the agency's budget in the years since the tragedy in Dallas. Each assassination or assassination attempt has stirred the same reflexive response from the Congress. It takes the form of a question to the Secret Service: Do you need any more money or authority?

Interestingly enough, the initiative has not come from the Secret Service. On the contrary, the Secret Service itself has been concerned about the rate at which Congress has expanded its assignments. The service is understandably worried about becoming a personal security agency, which it traditionally has not been, instead of a law enforcement agency, which is how it prefers to see itself. Before 1963, only 35 per cent of the Secret Service's business concerned personal security; 65 per cent of its effort went into tracking down counterfeiters and forgers of government checks and bonds. Today the figures are reversed, and the Secret Service is beginning to worry about its image. The more it looks like a personal security agency, the less able it may be in time to attract the first-class law enforcers who helped to give the agency its reputation.

Ironically, it is that reputation for crisp efficiency that has increased the demand for the agency's protective services. Mr. Kissinger, for one, had the choice of using the

personnel of the State Department after he became secretary of state, but he elected to maintain the Secret Service coverage he had received at the White House. That same factor—efficiency—helps explain the popularity of the Secret Service with presidential candidates last year. As any of those candidates will readily concede, a measure of order and an aura of importance were added to their campaigns when the Secret Service came aboard. Among other things, the Secret Service makes certain, for its own reasons, that the campaign runs on schedule. In effect, then, Secret Service coverage is a hidden, tax-supported subsidy for presidential candidates.

The monetary costs aside, another price paid for all this security is its transforming impact on our public life. For one thing, Americans are in danger of measuring the importance of public officials by the size of their bodyguards. For another, the proliferation of ear-plugged, flinty-eyed agents, walkie-talkies in hand, is not doing a thing for the appearance of American officialdom. To put it bluntly, the United States is acquiring, as its leaders parade about in public, the look of a police state.

How much real protection does all this security buy? Not much, judging from the record. Secret Service protection may make assassination more difficult and more dangerous for the assassin. But it is tragically self-evident that there is no guaranteed way to shield presidents, candidates or any other public officials when they are exposed to crowds—as witness Dallas, the disarming of George Wallace, or the more recent near-miss attempts on the life of President Ford. If Lynette Fromme had been more proficient with a .45, President Ford would have been in mortal danger before his protectors could have reacted. Sara Jane Moore's aim was spoiled by an alert citizen, not a Secret Service agent.

To keep Secret Service agents from becoming status symbols or campaign aides, it seems to us that a new set of guidelines is in order. Their shape will depend on the level of threat as it is perceived by the responsible leaders of Congress and the executive branch.

It ought to be obvious by now that there is no such thing as guaranteed, foolproof security. It also seems obvious, at least to us, that the effort to achieve it—to put the best face on what now seems to be going on—has gotten out of hand. To put the worst face on it, what may be happening is the creation of yet another status symbol for those who hold or have held power. To the extent that this is what, in fact, is going on, it is perhaps worth remembering, in this time of transition and rich promises of reform, that the personal security mission of the Secret Service is to provide protection, within reason, and not to adorn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reorganizing World Aviation

President Ford's recent rejection of the new transatlantic air routes recommended by the Civil Aeronautics Board last summer is hardly a surprise. The chairman of the CAB had dissented vigorously from the decision and there had been considerable public criticism of it. By sending the matter back to the board, with directions that it submit a new recommendation by next Sept. 1, Mr. Ford may have cleared the way for the kind of reorganization of international aviation that is desperately needed.

There is, of course, a great deal of unhappiness with the President's action. The airlines that had won major new routes from the CAB—most notably Delta and Northwest—are understandably disappointed. So are several major cities, many of them in the South, which would have gained the status of gateway points from which direct overseas flights could begin or end. But there is no justification for the denunciation expressed by the chairman of Delta, who called Mr. Ford's action "a good way to slap the South" for voting so heavily for President-elect Carter.

The trouble with the CAB's original recommendation, as we said last summer when it was announced, is that it failed to deal with the structure of the transatlantic aviation market. The two major American airlines in that field—Pan American and TWA—are in serious financial difficulty. They compete for passengers with airlines that are owned by or subsidized by governments. Landing rights are negotiated, usually on a reciprocal basis, between governments. Mr. Ford is quite right in saying that the CAB did not adequately consider these and similar factors in arriving at its recommendation. The transatlantic market, like the rest of international aviation, is not

one in which the existing process of airline regulation works well.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ford's action may well have given the CAB an assignment it cannot fulfill. A majority of its members wrote last summer that they did not believe it had authority to depart from its normal and traditional procedures in order to restructure a major part of the airline business. The CAB they argued, is a quasi-judicial agency which is bound by the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act and by the evidence presented to it. In other words, a majority of the board said that it could not do some of those things Mr. Ford is now telling it to do. Whether that position will now change remains to be seen.

What is needed, of course is a massive reshaping of government policy towards the entire airline industry, domestic as well as international. That is a task which we think should be undertaken by the executive branch and Congress and not by the CAB. There are many hard questions: How many American overseas carriers should there be? Should they be subsidized? What are the chances of reducing over-capacity and under-pricing through international negotiations? Should government regulation be decreased drastically in domestic markets? We urge Mr. Ford to tell Congress before he leaves office how he thinks these and other questions ought to be approached. And we urge Congress to face up, finally, to the problem of trying to make some sense out of a system of regulation that was appropriate for the airline business in its struggling infancy but simply does not work at the present time. Even if the CAB is to be left with the problem of working out the details of a new national and international aviation structure, it ought to have better guidelines to work with.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

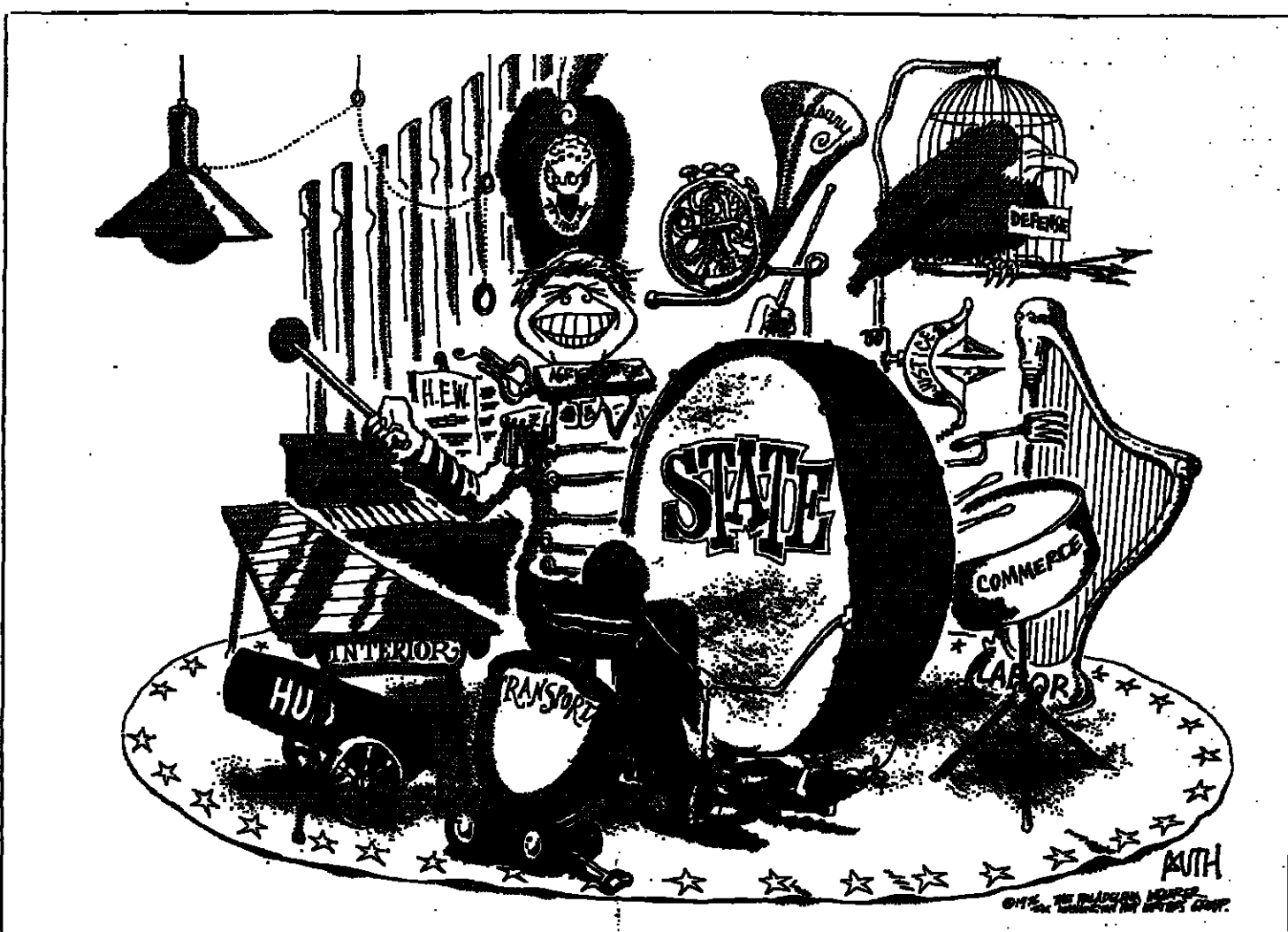
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 3, 1902.
NEW YORK.—One of the officials of the Westinghouse Company declared that the statement published yesterday by the New York Herald regarding the alleged merger by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of that company and the General Electric Co. is so far as he is aware, without foundation. The Herald, however, today says that it is admitted by the representatives of both companies that negotiations for amalgamation are in progress.

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1927.
SAN DIEGO.—More than 80 earth tremors were felt before the succession of earthquake shocks which terrorized the inhabitants of the Imperial Valley finally spent themselves last night and this morning, reports said. Although many minor injuries were reported, due principally to breaking glass and flying parts of houses, the phenomenon, by a strange freak of fate, caused no loss of life as far as can be learned at this moment.



The Decline of Dogmatism

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—At the beginning of the new year, maybe the most promising aspect of politics in Washington is the decline of dogmatism. It would be too much to say that everybody has suddenly acquired a chivalrous respect for the opinions of others, but almost everybody seems to be listening a little more and shouting less.

Not so long ago, this town was full of people who knew, by God, that they were right about how to handle inflation, unemployment, welfare, Watergate, Vietnam and a lot of other things. But now, while equally glibly, they seem less cocky that they have all the answers to the complicated problems of the coming year.

The Carter people are beginning to hedge their bets on some of the simplistic promises of the election campaign. The more they look at the facts and the closer they come to executive responsibility, the more they realize that they are at least partially trapped by the past and have less room to maneuver than they imagined even a few short weeks ago.

Judged by Words

Also, at least some of them are beginning to wonder if they haven't been talking too much in public before mastering their subjects. Most of the people chosen for the Cabinet and the White House staff have no recent records on which they can be judged; therefore they have to be judged by their words, and their words lately have been both ambiguous and even contradictory.

Nevertheless, they are coming to power at a time when most of their supporters and opponents in the Congress are also less sure that the liberal or conservative doctrines of the past will deal with issues of 1977, and if there is a healthy outbreak of self-doubt here, it seems to be affecting other governments elsewhere. The Calagahan government in Britain, for example, is not finding the answer to its problems in Fabian socialism. Even President Giscard d'Estaing in France and Chancellor Schmidt in West Germany, probably two of the most intelligent politicians in Europe, are finding that the economic and social demands of their people are outrunning their means, and that rising populations are requiring more jobs and services than they can provide or afford. Even Japan, which is not finding the answer to these problems, is wondering what happened to its economic "miracle."

The Communist countries are also finding that they have seen the future and it doesn't work as well as they imagined: shortages in the Soviet Union on the land and in the factories; grumbling in Poland and East Germany, apparent political uprisings in post-Mao China.

These adjustments are proving painful in most of the industrial world, not to mention India and the Philippines, which have given up on democracy for the time being, and in Mexico, which is in the midst of a serious financial crisis. But as a result of all this confusion there are some advantages at the beginning of the new year.

First, there is a growing realization that many problems cannot be solved by ideology or violent hostility to other nations. Second, there is a growing realization that many problems cannot be solved by ideology or violent hostility to other nations.

Mature Atmosphere

Accordingly, the Carter administration is coming to power early in the new year in a more mature if more complicated atmosphere than most of its predecessors since World War II. The nation is at peace for the first time in almost a generation. The emotional divisions of Vietnam and the fevers of the election have passed. Relations between the races and the generations in the United States are better, if not good, and while Carter has an urgent and potentially explosive problem on his hands in Panama—partly because of his own excessive promises in the campaign—the chances are

he will have time to organize his administration and formulate his policies without any great confusion at home or abroad.

He has the added advantage of a Congress of his own party and new leadership in both houses which is likely to give him more support than it gave President Ford. And despite his narrow victory, the nation is remarkably calm in the face of high prices and unemployment, and waiting patiently and even hopefully to see how he performs.

Much will depend on the pace

and tone of his actions in the early days of his administration. Nobody expects a sudden flurry of legislation in the first hundred days, but his manner of speaking to the nation and the world during that period will go a long way toward establishing his relations with the Congress, the American people and the other governments of the world.

He is approaching all this very cautiously and unambiguously, but there is probably far less going on in these informal and unbuttoned Cabinet meetings

than meets the eye. He has scarcely had time to get acquainted with his new associates, let alone to formulate policies, but he is not coming into a tragic city like Lyndon Johnson in 1963, or a war like Richard Nixon in 1972, or a constitutional upheaval like Gerald Ford in 1974.

New presidents never have enough time to do all that confronts them, but Carter will probably have more time than most. And, unlike the last three, he is not being shoved by as many dogmatic fanatics.

A Dialogue Even of the Deaf

By C.L. Sulzberger

TRIPOLI, Libya.—Not long after Jimmy Carter won the election, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, president of the Libyan Arab Republic, cabled him offering "to foster relations of cooperation" with the new administration.

Qadhafi, who is also chairman of Libya's Revolutionary Command Council, stressed Carter's "call for the observance of spiritual values." He hoped this would lead to an attitude "based on equal footing and mutual respect" helping "the cause of peace, security and justice."

Warmer relationships would certainly constitute a change; right now they are limited and cold. The last U.S. ambassador left here in 1974 after Wheelus Air Base had been closed and American oil companies nationalized by Qadhafi's revolutionary regime. Since then the embassy staff has been restricted to 15 persons and is headed by a chargé d'affaires.

Xenophobia

There has been clear hostility to the United States and sparse diplomatic access to the government by its representatives. Although some 2,000 Americans virtually operate Libya's booming oil production, they are out of touch with the local population, which is quite xenophobic by tradition and deliberately isolated from foreigners.

However, recently Tripoli has taken an initiative to improve relations. It proposed opening a dialogue, ending numerical restrictions of embassy staffs, and the exchange of ambassadors. It even named a new envoy to the United States but he was not accepted by Washington which, on its part, made no move to reciprocate.

Moreover, although Libya wished to buy U.S. arms and an

initial purchase of eight Lockheed C-130 transports was paid for, Washington blocked their export.

The "dialogue" offer was cold-shouldered. The United States does hundreds of millions of dollars worth of commercial business here, buying one-fourth of Libya's oil and selling much agricultural machinery and civilian aircraft; but diplomatic business is stalled.

I discussed all this at length with Qadhafi in a Bedouin tent outside this city. Our conversation was interrupted by Dr. Tahar Sherif Ben Amer, minister of state to the presidency, but Qadhafi, who speaks considerable English, occasionally interrupted in that language and answered most questions without awaiting translation into Arabic.

The nub of what he said was this: "I believe in dialogue as a means of understanding. We are ready for a dialogue; the higher it is, the more effective the result. But this can be gradually approached. The ripe opportunity will be after President Carter takes over. I am relatively optimistic."

Nevertheless, burning issues still separate the two countries. Qadhafi resents Washington's assertion that he encourages terrorism abroad, from the Middle East to Northern Ireland and the Philippines. "We are the only country in the world with a stiff law against terrorism," he insists.

Supports IRA

He acknowledges continued moral and political support for the IRA in Ulster because that is "an integral part of Ireland and the Irish nation is different from the English nation. Why even Scotland now wants its independence. But we give only moral and political—not material

—backing, as we do to other just causes."

The most troublesome point is Israel. Qadhafi strongly opposes U.S. policy there. He says: "I don't consider the idea of a Geneva peace conference worth while. We must return to the original point in setting this problem. We must go back to the Palestinian population of Arabs and oriental Jews in 1947-48 and accept their coexistence in any form they desire. Anything else, I consider aggression."

That obviously implies return of all Arab Palestinian refugees and their families, exodus of most of Israel's Jews, and destruction of their state. Such an extreme solution—which would certainly provoke war if attempted—was strongly opposed by the United States and many other countries, although Qadhafi denies this. Even several Arab lands now accept recognition of an independent and much larger Israel as part of a settlement.

Compromise

There seems little room for compromise between the U.S. and Libya views on this—no more under Carter than under Ford. But this should not prevent the dialogue Qadhafi seeks.

On the contrary, were the United States to end its ambassadorial boycott and send a new envoy, ultimately beginning frank talks, it might be possible to disagree on Israel while finding common ground on certain other issues. It is more important to have ambassadors in countries where one has problems than in lands where everything is roses. Dispatching an envoy to a capital with which the United States has poor diplomatic relations is not a sign of approval—but of interest and concern.

Letters

Euro Market

Your recent item: "Citibank Rejects Criticism of Over-Aggressive Lending" (JST, Dec. 15) suggests these comments.

1) One source of the "criticism" was your recently published supplement on the Eurocurrency market. Its tenor was dismay (almost anger) at the fact that the courage and acumen of free enterprise institutions such as Citibank are freeing some developing nations' economies (and standard of living) from dependence upon bureaucratic, socialist-minded government economic planners.

2) Since a key point in Socialism is the immediate nationalization of the banking system, it is naturally infuriating for Socialists to see free enterprise helping the people of a developing nation such as Zaire. Denigrating the quality of Citibank's loans is a to-be-expected result.

3) Citibank would have been vilified if it had denied credit to Zaire.

T. CARL WEDEL

Rexroth's Worries

Kenneth Rexroth (JST, Dec. 21) is worried about our cultural and moral "breakdown," although he assures us that it's "nine-tenths"

caused by the "petroleum industry" and reassures us that he's not "getting into some kind of moral rage" (Heaven forbid) about Manson, "diabolical cults of murderers," and "degrading homosexual prostitution" (It isn't on moral, one wonders on what grounds he objects; aesthetic?).

Nevertheless he's worried and prefers Japan. How droll! All this from an old-line connoisseur of chaos, nihilistic aesthetic, and rejected savior of that particularly moral miss, the Communist party; all this from a man who says in the same interview that he and his wife subscribe to "Playboy" and "Penthouse" because those morally courageous magazines "don't give a goddam what they say and what they do."

And yet he's worried about our "breakdown."

MICHAEL D. AESCHLIMAN, Montagnola, Switzerland.

Mozambique

You had an article on Dec. 21 about the shocking state of today's Mozambique. Next to it was an article about the increasingly desperate position in Portugal.

I wonder why so many people today are surprised about what now happens in Mozambique, i.e.,

turning the country into a Maoist totalitarian state. This is exactly what the Portuguese, and moderate, responsible Mozambicans predicted in the event of Frelimo coming to power. One of these moderate (black) Mozambicans is Joana Simão. She was in opposition to the previous regime in Portugal and for a free Mozambique. Where is she now? The answer is: in jail under terrible conditions since the so-called "liberator" Machel took over.

In a way it is not surprising that nobody in the West of about her. All the pro-liberals all over the free world have not launched a protest against atrocities in Machel's state.

The hard fact is: for these proclaimed grand democrats of democracy is only of concern in non-socialist states.

JAN E. BENITZON, Bergen, Norway.

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John Hay Whitney

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George W. Bates

Harry Becker, Senior Editorial Writer

Small Band of Citizens Is Waging War on U.S. Income Tax

Omission of Earnings Figure Called Legal

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—There was that report that 244 persons who made \$200,000 or more each in 1974 paid no federal income taxes, through loopholes and tax shelters.

And the other report that the Ford Motor Co. had worldwide before-tax profits of more than \$600 million in 1974 and still paid no U.S. income taxes. Ford and 10 other big U.S. corporations paid no federal income taxes on large profits in 1975, either.

Again, loopholes.

And last summer, the government thought that Americans living and working abroad were getting off far too easily so it raised their U.S. income taxes substantially. Cries of "injustice" followed.

They are not alone. Similar cries of "injustice"—coupled with charges of "tyranny" and "unconstitutionality"—come from a small but determined band of Americans at home who are conducting a bizarre war on the federal tax system.

They pay no federal income taxes and claim they are within their rights as citizens and are not breaking the law. They do not use legal loopholes, like many well-to-do Americans, they just do not tell the Internal Revenue Service how much money they have made. Many of them file tax returns but simply omit the income figures.

Amendments Cited

Moreover, they justify their refusal to provide income figures on the grounds that the Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution protect them. The Fourth forbids searches and seizures of private papers and effects without warrants and the Fifth protects persons against being forced to make incriminating statements about themselves.

These tax protesters are said to number several thousand now and some of the leaders of the anti-tax movement—most of whom are ultraconservative politically—say the number is increasing rapidly. One of them, Lowell Anderson of Mills, Wyo., told a reporter that this is "be-

cause we have been going around the country... giving seminars on the basic principles of freedom."

Few of these people are in prison. Some have been prosecuted and some jailed, but many have not even been brought to court.

Take Gary Mason of Rexford, Idaho. Mr. Mason says he has paid no federal income taxes since 1969. Although he faithfully sends in a tax return each year, he omits income figures.

Why has he not been prosecuted? Mr. Mason said, "I think they're having trouble locating what they call the gross income. They usually get all your records from the bank. I've just never used banks."

He says the checks he receives for his lectures ("I try to teach... people how to defend themselves in court without a lawyer") are cashed quickly. He deals mostly in cash and converts some cash to gold, which he stashes all over the country, he said.

Not Contested

Mr. Mason said he knows thousands of people who do not file income tax returns and have not been contacted by the IRS about it.

Mr. Anderson said he has not paid income taxes "for several years," although he says he used to because "I was ignorant of the law at the time."

And Vaughn Ellsworth, of Mesa, Ariz., said he has not paid federal income taxes since 1969. They are the exception, of course. Americans paid an average federal income tax of \$1,839 in 1974, the IRS reports, and \$3,123,000 of them filed tax returns last year.

Icebreaking on Elbe

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (UPI).—East German inland waterway authorities deployed 16 icebreakers yesterday to break up ice flows hampering barge traffic on the Elbe River and canals, the East German news agency ADN said.

Why are the tax resisters holding out, then? They appear to believe the income tax has created a federal government both too big and too costly. They also think it is illegitimate. They apparently feel the income tax has produced a huge bureaucracy and led the nation nearer to socialism.

Mr. Anderson, who says his publication, "We the People," has a circulation of about 1,000, argued that the anti-tax movement goes beyond just taxes.

"This whole movement is not against taxes, because it's not taxes we're talking about, but principles... It's tyranny... The Founding Fathers tried to stop the things King George was doing such as depriving citizens of property without due process. 'We the People' is doing the same thing King George was doing. They [the Founding Fathers] weren't opposed to taxes, they were opposed to the tyranny of the rights they had from the day they were born."

Disaster Warning

The IRS implies they are crackpots. Donald Alexander, commissioner of internal revenue, told a reporter he has heard about such tax rebels for four years and said he had been warned back in 1973 "of a disaster to the system."

"Baloney," he said. "There are a few people in the immit fringe out there that think the tax system depends on our being on the gold standard... There are very few. They're very noisy and they like publicity."

Perhaps they are "very few"—a few thousand out of more than 80 million taxpayers—but some of them sell publications spreading the word and advising others how to avoid paying income taxes.

Mrs. Ellsworth, for example, publishes at \$5 a copy—"V. Vaughn Ellsworth's Simplified Bill of Rights 1040 Income Tax Packet." In the packet is a 32-page booklet that includes a tax-return form 1040 on which the buyer need only enter his name,

address, Social Security number and information about dependents.

Also included is a form letter to be sent with the tax return protesting to the IRS that taxes are not uniform. "We cannot understand," it says, "how huge foundations and banks are tax-free, while the more we earn, the higher is our tax."

"We also read of the scores of millionaires who pay no taxes, while we working people are asked to pay their share."

Other such publications include "Freedom Fighter," published by René Baxter, of Trail, Ore., and the monthly "Tax Strike News," put out by James and Anita Lowery of Porterville, Calif.

Complicating the whole matter is the apparent gray area in court rulings that encourages the tax protesters.

Former IRS Commissioner Mortimer Caplin, now a prominent tax lawyer, said the Supreme Court "has never specifically passed upon whether you could take the Fifth Amendment on your tax return. There have been allusions to this in some court opinions, he said, but 'no square holding on it.'"

On the other hand, an IRS fact sheet, "Tax Protesters," says the courts have held in several cases against use of the Fifth Amendment or the claim that only gold and silver currency may be taxed as reasons for not paying income taxes. (Mr. Ellsworth's letter argues that Federal Reserve notes are not lawful because they lack gold or silver backing.)

The IRS sheet says, "It is now well settled that the income tax laws are not unconstitutional under the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment," quoting a 1963 appeals court ruling which the high court let stand.

And the Justice Department,

which handles criminal prosecutions for tax evasion, notes that in several appeals-court cases the courts have ruled that the Fifth Amendment is not a blanket privilege for failing to complete properly an income tax return.

While the number of tax resisters is said to be increasing, taking that road is not without risk. Mr. Ellsworth, a 56-year-old former farmer, was convicted last fall of filing false income tax returns. He was sentenced to three years in prison but remains free pending an appeal. "They've already pinned a temporary conviction on me," he said, "but this is going to be the biggest backfire in the IRS's history."

Mr. Mason, who files returns minus income figures, said he now makes his living representing people who also feel the income tax is tyrannical. And, he said, none of his clients has ever been sent to jail on tax charges.

He recommends against owning property in order to remain "judgment-proof," so that, if the tax collector eventually wins his case, he will not be able to find anything to seize.

Mexico Delays Penal Reform

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Mexican Congress has effectively shelved a penal reform bill that resulted from a campaign led by U.S. inmates seeking parole from Mexican prisons.

However, despite the congressional adjournment until September, eight U.S. citizens as well as 23 other prisoners say they are continuing a hunger strike in support of the legislation to reinstate drug offenders' parole rights, which were suspended in 1972. About 100 of the 600 Americans in Mexican jails on drug charges were originally involved in the strike but many gave up Friday when it became apparent that the bill would be delayed.

The bill has remained in committee since it was introduced Sept. 7 by President Luis Echeverria, who was succeeded Dec. 1 by Juan Luis Portillo.

MAO MEMORIAL BUILDING—A general view of the construction site in Peking where a monument to the late Mao Tse-tung is being built on Tiananmen Square near the Heroes' Monument, the huge white shaft in the center of the photo.

Aide Says China Unrest Predated Purge of 4

PEKING, Jan. 2 (Reuters).

China's recently reported provincial unrest largely occurred before Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and three others were detained for allegedly plotting a coup d'état, he added.

The official accused the four of backing both sides in the Paoing dispute, which led to murder, rape, armed conflict and sabotage.

In recent weeks, the radio has reported violence in a third of China's 29 provinces, including "civil war" in southwestern Szechwan. But the stations have

following the arrest of four radical leaders in October. But no new disputes had begun since Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and three others were detained for allegedly plotting a coup d'état, he added.

The official accused the four of backing both sides in the Paoing dispute, which led to murder, rape, armed conflict and sabotage.

In recent weeks, the radio has reported violence in a third of China's 29 provinces, including "civil war" in southwestern Szechwan. But the stations have

rarely given the dates of the conflicts. The official said they took place over a long period but it had not been possible to reveal them while the radicals held power.

Colloids With Purge

Analysts here believe that the decision to disclose the provincial unrest now may have been timed to coincide with the nationwide purge of radicals under way. "It is to prepare the people," an analyst said.

Earlier today, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien told a British Conservative party delegation that the radical's scheming began in 1974 and it would take a long time to eradicate their influence.

The delegation's leader, Baroness Elles, said Mr. Li told her that the arrested four radicals had plotted "student against student, peasant against peasant" and had seriously damaged the economy.

Baroness Elles said that the vice-premier told her that other Politburo members criticized the radicals before Mao died in September, but the group had not been toppled because the leadership did not want to disturb Mao during his illness.

Obituaries

Emilien Amaury, 67, Focus Of French Newspaper Dispute

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Emilien Amaury, 67, one of France's most powerful newspaper owners and a key figure in the national press dispute, fell from a horse while riding in Chantilly Forest today and died hours later.

Mr. Amaury, owner of the Parisian daily newspaper, said he had a fractured skull and severe internal injuries in the fall.

He was taken to a hospital in Paris, but was later transferred to his home in Beauvais, 30 miles from Paris, at his family's request. He died after what a spokesman said was "the progressive aggravation of his condition."

Family sources said Mr. Amaury had been struck by a horse when he was riding in the forest. He was taken to a hospital in Paris, but was later transferred to his home in Beauvais, 30 miles from Paris, at his family's request. He died after what a spokesman said was "the progressive aggravation of his condition."

Complex Negotiations

The accident occurred in the middle of complex negotiations between Mr. Amaury and the government over sweeping layoffs and the future of the Parisian Libéré made news of his death.

Mr. Amaury had been in the hospital since he was taken to a hospital in Paris, but was later transferred to his home in Beauvais, 30 miles from Paris, at his family's request. He died after what a spokesman said was "the progressive aggravation of his condition."

By his consistent refusal to bow to union pressure in tough negotiations, Mr. Amaury had become a rallying point for French supporters of strong government and resistance to Communism and the unions for more worker control in industry.

Mr. Amaury acquired a modernized plant with sophisticated equipment on the outskirts of Paris. Before that, despite tough union opposition, he managed to publish his paper on nonunion premises, first in Belgium and then in northern France.

Trucks bringing issues of the paper into Paris were periodically waylaid and thousands of copies destroyed.



Emilien Amaury

paper into Paris were periodically waylaid and thousands of copies destroyed.

Sven Nielsen

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Sven Nielsen, 76, Danish-born owner of the Presses de la Cité publishing house, died Friday.

Mr. Nielsen's company controlled 40 per cent of the French publishing business with the help of its subsidiaries Julliard and Plon. Their average annual output was 5 million volumes.

The grandson of a bookshop owner, Mr. Nielsen came to France in 1924 and worked in several publishing firms, including Hachette, before starting his own publishing business shortly after World War II.

He also was France's ranking publisher of paperbacks.

Roland Hayes

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Roland Hayes, 89, the son of a former Georgia slave who was internationally recognized as a concert pianist, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Hayes, who was born in Greenville, Ga., was renowned for his interpretation of classical and traditional black melodies. He was a pioneer in introducing Afro-American spirituals as concert music.

He also specialized in German lieder.

Mr. Hayes toured with the symphony orchestras of Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit and New York as well as those of Paris, Amsterdam, Vienna and Berlin.

His daughter, Afrika Lambé, a noted soprano, said her father was "the first black [singing] artist and paved the way for people like Marion Anderson and Paul Robeson. Before that, people considered that no black person was a serious artist. He proved that they were."

Marion Becker

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2 (AP).—Marion Becker, 73, co-author of the highly successful "The Joy of Cooking," died last week.

The book has sold more than 1 million copies since it was first published in 1936, according to publisher Bobbs-Merrill of New York. Mrs. Becker's mother, Irma Romberger, published the first edition in 1936, and Mrs. Becker joined her mother as co-author on the 1951 edition, then became author of all succeeding editions of the book. The latest edition, written in 1975, is in its fifth printing.

Sir Thomas Preston

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Sir Thomas Preston, 90, the British consul in Ekaterinburg when the Russian czar Nicholas and his family were murdered there in 1918, died yesterday.

Soviet Pianist, Fiancée Defect On French Tour

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A prize-winning Soviet concert pianist and his fiancée defected to the West in Paris last month and said in an interview published yesterday that they left because of constant ideological pressures and because they were forced to spy on their fellow musicians for the KGB.

Mikhail Rud, 23, told Michel Gorder of the French news-magazine Express that he left the country because "I couldn't put up any more with the ideological pressures and the constant surveillance at the Moscow Conservatory."

Mr. Rud, a star pupil of the conservatory and 1976 winner in France of the Marguerite Long international grand prix for pianists, went on an official tour of France in November. He was joined in Paris by Elena Varvarova, 26, a piano student at the Moscow Conservatory and his fiancée.

"You have to make a report on your colleagues when you get back to the U.S.S.R.," Mr. Rud said. "Even if the report is of no interest, the KGB thinks it's got something on you. Most Moscow intellectuals think a KGB informer can't 'choose freedom' without running the risk of assassination or reprisals against his family."

Mr. Rud said the KGB organized virtually everything at the Moscow Conservatory, from prescribing courses in musical history for the 800 students to deciding which modern or classical composers were to be played on concert tours. "Two people out of three at the conservatory work for the KGB," he said.

A Correction

WASHINGTON.—A Washington Post article published Dec. 30 in the International Herald Tribune stated that Gen. Vernon Walters, former U.S. military attaché in Brazil, has acknowledged that, following the 1964 military coup there, he had breakfast with Brazilian Army Marshal Humberto Castelo Branco and urged him to assume the presidency. Although there have been published reports about this incident, Gen. Walters has not acknowledged their accuracy and has denied that such a meeting took place.

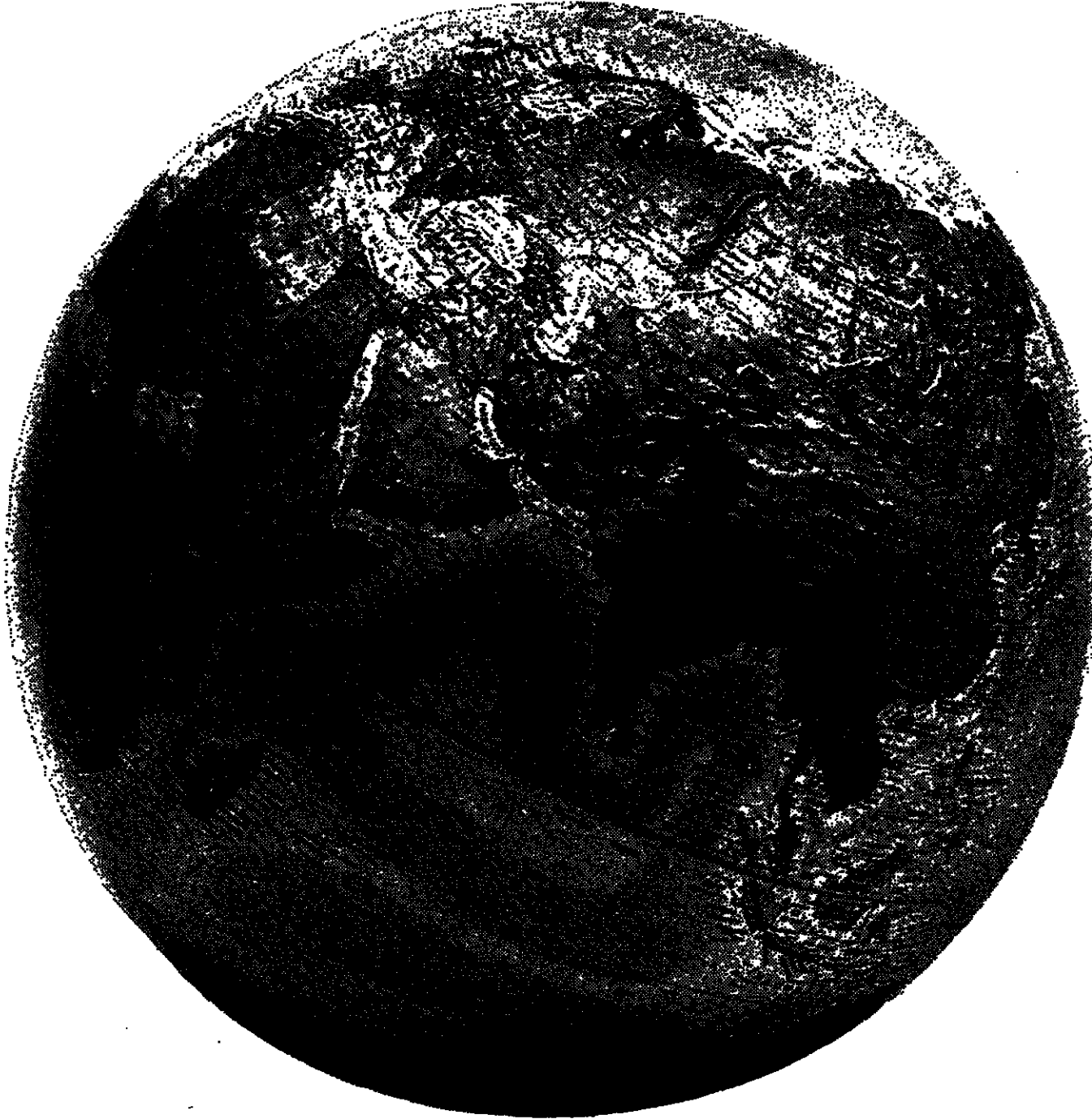
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S. Korea Critic, Jailed for Life, Gets New Term

SEOUL, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Kim Chul Ha, internationally known as a dissident poet and fearless critic of President Park Chung Hee, has been sentenced to seven years in prison for writings judged to be in violation of the country's anti-Communist law.

Mr. Kim, 36, already serving a life sentence for alleged involvement in a plot to overthrow South Korea's ruler, was on trial in the Seoul District Court for earlier charges.

At a 10-minute sentencing Friday, presiding Judge Shim Hoon Jung said Mr. Kim's writings in a newspaper article and notes and memos assembled for two weeks in progress proved he was helping and encouraging North Korea.

The judges ruled that mention of class struggle and other Marxist terminology in Mr. Kim's notes indicated he intended to publish subversive literature. The poet testified that the unwritten plays would endorse nonviolent revolution as the route to social justice.

Tradition Takes Toll

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Eight persons, all but one of whom were more than 70 years of age, choked to death while eating traditional glutinous New Year rice cake, officials reported.

By Zbigniew Brzezinski: Specter of an Isolated U.S. in a Hostile World

These are excerpts from an article written for Foreign Policy magazine by Zbigniew Brzezinski, nominated by President-elect Jimmy Carter as his assistant for national security affairs.

TWO hundred years after the birth of the first nation committed explicitly to the principle of independence, the appearance of a world based on self-determination has become somehow troubling and threatening to the very nation that has contributed so directly to the shaping of this new world. Indeed, it poses the specter of an isolated America in a hostile world.

That world appears hostile not because it so proclaims itself—though parts of it do—but because what is happening in that world seems so at variance with America's values and expectations. Global politics are becoming egalitarian rather than libertarian, with demands from more politically activated masses focusing predominantly on material equality rather than on spiritual or legal liberty. Moreover, the global distribution of power is beginning to favor political systems removed philosophically, culturally, ethnically and racially from American antecedents, while the process of redistribution of that power is threatening new forms of violence. All of that makes for an uncertainty in America about the thrust of global change—and in many parts of the world for the feeling that America is against global change.

The result is a fundamental shift in the way that Americans perceive themselves in relation to the rest of the world, and in the way much of that world perceives America. Traditionally, Americans have seen their society as the wave of the future, and as an embodiment of libertarian values of universal permanence; much of the world—be it poor immigrants or activist nationalist leaders—saw America much the same way. That libertarian link defined America's place in the world and gave America a very special standing.

Today, many Americans recoil in horror from a world that appears to them headed in the wrong direction, while many abroad—especially in the new nations—perceive America as indifferent or even hostile to their condition. America's bounty—which in the past was seen almost as history's reward for America's liberty—has become the focal point of envy, thus breeding in turn anxieties regarding the egalitarian values proclaimed by the newly emancipated nations.

America was born in liberty. That central fact shaped much of America's character and world role during the subsequent 200 years of its history. It also defined the nature of the world reaction to America during much of that time, thus making the spiritual dimension an important aspect of America's world role.

To be sure, the social and even political reality of America was far removed from the libertarian ideal. The America born in liberty was largely a mixture of a slave-owning rural aristocracy and newly emerged urban commercial class, with voting rights restricted to a minority. The subsequent 200 years of the country's history can be seen in large measure as a struggle to fulfill that libertarian ideal and to give it substance in the context of a changing socio-economic setting.

The idea of liberty, wedded to the notion of progress, was "in the air" in the late 18th and early 19th century—and the appearance of America expressed it. Though the parallel may strike some as offensive, the above also explains why Cuba or China are today so attractive to so many. The idea of equality is increasingly the underlying mood and the felt aspiration in an increasingly congested world, and it is more often than not first expressed by intellectuals. Thus—in spite of the regimentation and the pervasive control that dominate both the Cuban and the Chinese societies—to many people both countries have become significant symbols, not unlike the way that America impacted on many sympathetic and fascinated late 18th and early 19th-century Europeans.

This condition could not last—but it did last long enough to stamp in a special way America's relationship to the world. It was a liberating relationship. Indeed, even the profound crisis of American capitalism of the 1930s did not vitiate but reinforced that relationship. Franklin Roosevelt, by creatively applying through the New Deal a mixture of liberalism with a dose of socialism to the American conditions (with both theories representing the major reactions to and normative syntheses of the earlier European industrial experience), shaped a model which to many Europeans became again a compelling vision of the future. It seemed to preserve and even to enhance personal liberty by infusing that liberty also with an egalitarian social component. World War II and its immediate aftermath were thus the high watermarks of the American appeal.

As a consequence, American foreign policy operated from a philosophical base and with a mass appeal that provided unique assets and were probably as important to the post-World War II American paramountcy as were its military might and its relative gross national product to that of the rest of the world. Though egalitarianism was already beginning to gain momentum in the more advanced societies, its appeal was hampered on the one hand by the discredited Stalinist Union and on the other by the fact that much of the rest of the world was still preoccupied with its own national emancipation. That emancipation, as Nehru or Nkrumah or Sukarno would often emphasize, partook for its emotive power more from the American than from the Bolshevik or from the Chinese revolutions.

Yet in that process a subtle but accelerating change was taking place. The Western, largely urban society was quietly becoming welfare-oriented while the new states were rapidly confronted, almost at their birth, with the consciously perceived reality of global inequality. The attainment of their external liberty, rarely if ever matched by domestic liberty, thus became the point of departure of a quest for greater global equality—an equality more often defined externally (for example, in "The Charter of the Rights and Duties of States" proposed by Mexico's President Echeverria in 1973) than practiced internally—with the result that in the space of two and a half decades the broad preoccupations of the more activist and articulate international political actors have been rapidly transformed.

Today, the traditional American values of individualism, free enterprise, the work ethic

and efficiency are contested both at home and even more abroad by statism, emphasis on the collective (national or societal), on social equity, and on welfare. The desire for a "new economic order" is symptomatic of the new global mood—and America's relationship to that desire is much more ambivalent. The quest for greater global welfare appears to many Americans as a claim on their resources and as portending the confiscation of the fruits of their labor, with the result that sympathy for the new nations has gradually given way to rising suspicions and antipathy. A gap in values and perceptions has opened between America and major parts of the world.

The attendant danger of a philosophical isolationism without precedent in American history has been accentuated by the new style and substance of U.S. foreign policy, especially as pursued by the Nixon administration that came into power in 1969.

This further widened the gap that was opened already during the Vietnam war—a war initiated by an administration that paradoxically was more sympathetic to global change—and provided the emotional underpinnings for an increasingly hostile attitude abroad toward U.S. foreign policy.

This diversity notwithstanding, the general trend is toward systems that do diverge from the American blend of private enterprise, corporate ownership, and indirect governmental control. While the United States has not been immune to these trends, with the post-Depression New Deal expressing in America a new societal perception of the government role, it has been more reluctant than most other advanced industrial societies to accept governmental intervention in social and economic affairs. Even its immediate neighbors, Canada and Mexico, have gone considerably farther in social legislation and in extending the scope of the central government's economic power. Moreover, on the level of social structure, the American commitment to free enterprise, to the business ethic, to the creative role of the profit motive—with its connected commercial culture—stands out as quite distinctive when matched with similarly business-oriented societies such as the West German or the Japanese. The fact remains, however, that in other industrialized democracies the economic role of the state has grown more rapidly than in the United States.

The combination of systemic uniqueness with unique wealth makes the United States an obvious target for emotional hostility and economic pressure. That pressure is likely to come not from cartels based on a single commodity (since the special circumstances of OPEC are hard to replicate) but from mixed political-economic alliances in which clusters of diverse states might attempt to combine their varying assets in order to press the United States in a particular direction. The inclination to try to do this is likely to be enhanced by the general politicalization of world economies. The proliferation of new states with weak private sectors has thrust many governments into external economic roles assumed elsewhere by private business.

The growing emphasis on national control of resources has caused widespread nationalizations of foreign assets, especially in the extractive areas. The need to provide some structure and stability to the management of global resources (be it commodity prices or the exploitation of deep-ocean resources) has prompted also the need for new international negotiations with weak private sectors. Among the new nations that existing international arrangements perpetuate their economic disadvantage has caused the United Nations to undertake explicitly an examination of the need for a new "international economic order." All of that has had the effect of widening the role of governments in world economies. That in turn means that issues heretofore handled either by the private sector or through private-governmental negotiations, largely on the basis of business criteria, are tending to become injected with political content. The effect is to reinforce and in some cases to magnify the role of political motives and of political criteria in international economic relations.

In that setting, structural change in the American way of doing things becomes inevitable. Resist as it might, the American system is compelled gradually to accommodate itself to this emerging international context, with the U.S. government called upon to negotiate, to guarantee, and, to some extent, to protect the various arrangements that have been contrived even by private business. The oil crisis also has had the effect of stimulating congressional pressures for the assertion of greater governmental control over the operations and practices of U.S. oil companies, including negotiations with oil-producing states. This, too, has served to enhance the role of the state to reinforce and in some cases to magnify the role of political motives and of political criteria in international economic relations.

The temptation to escape from a world which all of a sudden looked quite antipathetic was also derived from internal

changes in American society that had the effect of shattering the earlier consensus on foreign policy and of undermining American will to play a positive world role. That consensus has been reinforced by the presence of a relatively homogeneous foreign-affairs elite, which over the years provided to American society a broad sense of confidence and direction, by the internationalization of the American public of a broad concept of world affairs into which even new phenomena could over some years be assimilated, and by the underlying values and priorities widely shared by most Americans. In brief, the earlier consensus was based on the WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) elite, on the cold war as the basic organizing principle and on the willingness of the public to assign higher priority to external obligations than to internal needs.

All of that had become the past by the mid-1970s, with profound change within America interacting confusingly with profound changes outside America. The appearance of new and more radical states, the spread of statism, the demand for a new international order did not fit the earlier cold war formulas, nor the traditional view of a world balance of power assuring a generation of peace (as propagated by Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger), nor the benign expectations of the more internationalist critics of power politics and of the advocates of peace through aid and development.

It is difficult to estimate how long it will take for America to absorb and internalize a reasonably coherent yet necessarily flexible conceptual understanding of the emerging new world. Leaving aside the intellectual complexity of the process of formulating propositions that can be simultaneously responsive to global complexity and yet susceptible to wider acceptance, the matter is complicated by the changes in the character of the contemporary American elite and in American values. The waning of the WASP-Eastern Seaboard-Ivy League-Wall Street foreign-affairs elite is a critically important aspect of that change. That elite, dominant in foreign affairs for more than half a century, provided the country with much of its leadership during America's thrust to world greatness, and that leadership was in turn based on shared values and solid institutional pillars of support.

These values—though they are elusive of precise definition—were a combination of the traditional Protestant ethic, of strong American patriotism, of a blend of "manifest destiny" with Wilsonian "internationalism," of Keynesian economic individualism, all strongly conditioned by the failure of the 1930s to shape a system of collective security, in part because of American shyness. The strong sense of a special U.S. global responsibility, inherent in this blend, was in turn reinforced by the post-World War II Stalinist challenge. All this made on the public level for at least an indirect will to greatness, combining the elite's ambition to be the world's No. 1 power with the popular desire to be loved and with the general American belief in America's idealism. At the same time, the president of the WASP elite employed the institutional backing of the internationally oriented Eastern business-banking community, with which it was in a rather symbiotic relationship, and it was also tied—often by close personal links—to the Protestant tradition and church. (Here, both Dulles and Acheson provide striking but by no means the only examples.)

The Vietnam war was the Waterloo of the WASP elite. But unlike Waterloo, a period of decay preceded the final battle, and hence it would be wrong to assume that the war by itself cracked WASP morale, motivation and monopoly of foreign affairs. Social change by the 1960s was bringing to the forefront of American society new groups, clamoring for recognition and proper place. Among them stood out the Irish and the Jewish. Their rise on the social and philosophical plane coincided with the wider crisis of American culture, brought on—as I argued much more fully in "Between Two Ages"—by the unprecedented plunge of American society beyond the Industrial Age into a new post-industrial technocratic era, for which there was no prior philosophical or cultural preparation. The result was an upheaval in American values and culture, a crisis of confidence as well as sharpened ethnic cleavages. Of the latter, the racial aspect asked public attention, but the struggle to displace and to replace the WASP was no less significant, even if less visible. It was waged with great intensity—especially on the cultural-mass media front, where it soon became fashionable to denounce the WASPs in terms which, if applied to any other group, would have been considered ethnically or racially prejudiced.

The entrance into the presidency of Richard Nixon coincided with the breakdown of WASP domination of foreign affairs—as well as with the collapse of the earlier conceptual framework. It did not entail, however, the appearance of a new and equally homogeneous foreign-policy elite. Perhaps the most successful ethnic group—replacing the displaced WASPs—was now the Jewish (ably represented in key administration posts), but the dominant pattern was one of greater fluidity and heterogeneity. In that more flexible context both academia and the mass media—emerging to some extent as the functional successors to business and church—became the critical sources of authority, granting or withdrawing legitimacy as well as influencing policy.

Neither of these two groups was dominated by the WASPs, neither partook to the same extent of traditional WASP values, both were less committed to an enduring world view, and the latter was especially inclined—in part because of professional impulses—toward a more volatile and impressionistic attitude on world politics. Moreover, neither of these possessed the coherence of values nor the social confidence to generate sus-



Zbigniew Brzezinski

tained leadership. Academia was disillusioned and increasingly captivated by determinist pessimism; the national mass media were professionally skeptical while the struggle against presidential abuse of power encouraged more generally an adversary style in relationship to the government.

During the early 1970s, the resulting policy void was filled largely by Kissinger. His "spectacular" deflected debate from the more basic issues and gave the administration—at least for a while—a certain room for maneuver in the field of foreign affairs. However, it did so only for a while. The disintegration of the earlier consensus which accompanied the decline of the WASPs and the seignior style and the manipulative character of Kissinger's stewardship had the effect of accelerating congressional entry into direct foreign policy-making. For much of the postwar era, Congress—led by a leadership that tended toward bipartisanship on foreign affairs—felt it understood and partook of the basic strategic objectives of U.S. foreign policy. On the basis of that shared strategic comprehension, it has prepared to grant U.S. policy makers considerable tactical flexibility. But in a setting in which Congress became increasingly suspicious that prohibited doctrines were essentially deceptive, and with the earlier consensus shattered by the Vietnam war, Congress became more inclined to intrude into tactical issues while debating the larger strategic matters.

The result was not only an executive-legislative conflict over a number of foreign-policy issues (be it Cyprus or Panama), but also—given the wider changes in American society—the increased intrusion of more fragmented concerns into policy debates. With the earlier consensus absent, with the WASP elite no longer personalizing and legitimizing an asserted overall national interest, the Greeks could lobby more effectively—and with less danger of being accused of insensitivity to the national interest—on the Cyprus issue; the Jews could do so on the Israeli-Arab conflict and more generally on American policy toward the Middle East or the United Nations; Southerners could block change in U.S. policies toward Panama and derivatively toward Latin America.

This fragmentation of national motivation was accompanied by a broader shift in public attitudes toward foreign policy. Though public opinion polls are not a reliable indicator of enduring trends, though much depends both on the manner in which specific issues are posed and on the mood of the moment, and though the massive documentation that is available on U.S. public opinion attitudes on foreign affairs does not offer in all cases a consistent picture, enough of a pattern has emerged from a number of separate public opinion studies to warrant some important conclusions.

Eschewing detail, the polling data suggest that in the course of the last decade the U.S. public: (1) has downgraded U.S. foreign and defense priorities and upgraded domestic priorities to a point in which the latter predominate to a certain extent; (2) has become disinclined to support in a consistent fashion higher budgetary allocations for defense; (3) has become less inclined to view the Soviet Union and/or China as an imminent threat to U.S. interests; (4) has become generally more inclined to favor cuts or withdrawals of U.S. forces stationed abroad; (5) has become increasingly skeptical about the efficacy or desirability of foreign aid; (6) has become more critical of the United Nations and of the coalition of the Third and Fourth Worlds increasingly dominant in it; and (7) has even begun to favor less U.S. foreign trade. More generally and even more surprisingly, the American public has become increasingly willing to describe itself as isolationist (in response in 1974 to a Roper poll bearing on self-identification, 42 per cent of the respondents described themselves as internationalists and 37 per cent as isolationists) despite the negative connotations that over the years the term "isolationist" had acquired.

However, it would be wrong to conclude from the foregoing that a new isolationist consensus has finally taken shape. The data did not support the proposition that America was unambiguously turning inward. On some issues, such as foreign intervention, the public tended to be constant; in most cases against, but in the few favorable ones a consistently or over the years (and a larger and also relatively constant number willing to provide supplies to friendly nations that have been attacked). More importantly, the public remained willing to back international

efforts on behalf of human rights, and to support (by a margin of 66 per cent as compared to 68 per cent in 1947) an "active part" by the United States in world affairs. Finally, polls showed a heightened recognition of the need for international cooperation in dealing with various new global problems (notably food, energy and inflation) and for closer cooperation among the advanced countries as well as recognition of the close linkage between developments abroad and future internal prospects for America. In brief, despite the sharpening cleavage within public opinion, isolationism was not the dominant mood.

A public opinion that is ambivalent but constructively malleable emerged from the surveys and it heightened the need for national leadership that was capable of defining politically and morally compelling directions to which the public might then positively respond.

But in the absence of such leadership there remains the real risk that drift could become a decisive trend.

The possibility that a secular and long-range trend is at work heightens—rather than lessens—the centrality of the leadership response in America and makes all the more dangerous appeals calculated to exploit American disenchantment with world affairs. In contemporary American attitudes there are the makings of xenophobia—but there is also the potential for constructive response. Powerful but paralyzed by the absence of will could be the American destiny. If the leadership needed to translate that potential into reality fails to materialize.

Such a failure would be disastrous not only for America, but even more so for the world at large.

However, the capacity of America to act consistently and constructively is limited by the paradoxical nature of America's relationship to the changing world. It is an interactive relationship, in which the world is subjected socially to a process of Americanization even while America politically seems to be undergoing a process of Europeanization. While America impacts in a novel fashion on the rest of the world through its technology and mass culture, American politics appears to be becoming more fragmented doctrinally, with less consensus and more ideology, thus reviving on American soil some of the older right-left European battles. Global Americanization and American Europeanization make for a particularly uncertain blend, inhibiting the United States from applying constructively its unique global influence.

This is cause for concern because the American impact on the world remains, on the whole, positive; because American power, both political and economic, remains central; because the basic American message, some specific policies notwithstanding, continues to be relevant. An America that turns inward—repelled by the ugliness of the world around it and beset by internal ideological conflict—would create a vacuum that would be filled less by any single power, though that might be the result in some regions, and more simply by escalating chaos.

The American impact on the world should not be underestimated. For all its shortcomings, America remains the globally creative and innovative society. It impacts on the life-styles, mores, and aspirations of other societies to a degree not matched today by any other system. This is true of the world of academia, with the United States having emerged not only as the major source of learning but also as the most attractive magnet for foreign students, again to a degree that outdistances other nations by far; it has more recently become true of the artistic world, with New York City emerging as the global center for many of the arts; it is very true in the case of modern management techniques, with American business schools and management consulting firms pioneering new skills; it certainly has been the case with the women's liberation movement and with the ecological movement and even with the New Left; it is very much the case with mass leisure and culture, with American music, jeans, and social habits rapidly becoming the world norm.

As America plunges into the uncharted new technocratic age, increasingly dominated by electronics and technology, even its shortcomings become more broadly significant. Be it the drug culture or the setbacks in shaping more harmonious race relations, or the psychological problems of excessive permissiveness, the negative lessons of America acquire a wider significance and are closely scanned by others. In brief, contemporary America is the world's social laboratory. Its ferment, its new ideas, its experiments provide both stimulus and warnings.

Moreover, the overall impact of America is to stimulate change. Indeed, there is a paradox here in that American policies have seemed to be oriented against change whereas the broad social-political impact of America has been inherently anti-traditional and anti-authoritarian. Generally speaking, the American social impact and hence at least derivatively also political, has been to encourage more social experimentation, more institutional flexibility, more willingness to welcome rather than to oppose breaks with tradition. An inward-oriented America would gradually cease to perform that role.

American power remains similarly central to global stability and progress. Had these nations become more actively and constructively engaged in coping with global problems, the pressures on America and the American role would have been much reduced, and the prospects for an East-West accommodation with a more effectively contained Soviet Union greatly enhanced. Yet, 30 years after the end of the war, neither Europe nor Japan is prepared to play a major role—neither in

regard to the traditional nor in respect to new global problems. Admittedly, it did take timely procedural initiative 1974-1976, especially in launching the called tripartite conference on commerce which brought together both the advanced and the developing nations, but the s of these conferences was again deeply largely on the American reaction.

Moreover, the economic dislocation fered by the advanced industrial societies, especially because of the higher oil exacted by OPEC, have undermined the social and political role of the States—indeed, making the United States more pivotal than it has been for 20 years. Furthermore, despite the standstill resentment within the poorer of the world over a situation in which summing one-third of the world's non-re resources, the global stake in America's prosperity and higher production (hence consumption) was inducing by 1975 and more governments to put pressure the United States to accelerate its own economic recovery from the ongoing recession. Nothing could be more illustrative of American centrality to global economic being than these calls for a higher American rate of growth.

More generally, the systemic role of America, both economically and politically, become that of the key stabilizer. This was especially the case with the United States having emerged as the source of global institutional stability. It has clearly also been so with trade, monetary, and regional security. When America falters, the world economy and the political equilibrium become unstable.

An America that ceased to project a constructive sense of direction would hence tribute directly to major global economic political disruptions.

Finally, the broad historical message America still retains much of its value provided it is not dogmatically interpreted and only produces American isolationist basic message of the American experience was the primacy of liberty. But inherent in that was also the centrality of pluralism. Personal liberty was best assured by a social that was pluralistic. On the global a pluralism means diversity and not a toward a homogeneous world based on single ideological model. That message mains valid and has become especially because of the appearance of some 150 sovereign nation-states. Moreover, these more specific proposals for global cooperation, it could serve as the point of departure for a relevant concept of a new and diversified international system.

All of that requires an America that cooperatively engaged in shaping new relations, both despite and because of rising global egalitarian passions. America should not forget that the external hostility is not generalized to the extent that applies to the American society as a whole. It is primarily a doctrinal rather than the national hostility, and even as such it still not be deeply rooted. America provides to most people in the world, most attractive social condition (even in the model) and that remains America's special strength. The Soviet Union, even a rival in this respect. But strength can only be applied if America foreign policy is sympathetically sensitive to the significant shift in global emphasis toward a value which has not been central to the American experience. This need is as the American embassy of egalitarianism, the supreme virtue nor its artistic application to a differentiated and much more open, less congested, and fairly more affluent American society. It does imply a policy that does not ignore reciprocal with doctrinal hostility the global pressures for reform of existing international arrangements. To reduce global complexity and the emerging glo preoccupations to the simple dichotomy democracy (or freedom) versus despotism (or statism) is in fact to sever the link between America and the rest of the world; it is to reinforce radical passions abroad; it is to promote America's philosophical and hence also political isolation.

Finally, these broad-ranging considerations have also more immediate application. In the ongoing Conference on International Economic Cooperation, the United States has the opportunity to shape a policy toward the developing world that takes philosophical dimensions as well as political realities discussed earlier more into account—a position which the European and even the Japanese have so far appear more willing to adopt. Moreover, in a foreseeable future, the United States will be facing difficult crises in parts of Africa or Latin America. There may also be political instability in Eastern Europe. The underlying premises that will guide the American attitude toward these issues may directly affect the ultimate capacity of the United States to respond in a manner which is in America's longer-range interest which enables the United States to coalesce around itself the sympathy and support of the majority of mankind.

Nothing could be more destructive to the United States to position itself the ultimate shield of the remnants white supremacy in Africa at a time when racial equality is coming to be accepted as an imperative norm. This would be all of Africa and much of Afro-Asia again us. Similarly, American longer-range interests would be harmed by continued indifference to the mounting desire in Central America for greater social justice as national dignity, as our indifference would only make it easier for Castro's Cuba exploit that desire. Much of Latin America could be antagonized by any resulting cold effects. Finally, America would be taken to its own initial values if it adopted cynical view regarding the Soviet relationship to those East European countries the either seek to enlarge or to protect the own national independence. The consequences of such a stance would be harmful to the United States in all of Europe as even in China.

Above all, it is vital to remember the ultimately it is only America that has the power to shape a hostile world for itself.

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By Carl Gewirtz

U.S. Commodities

According to these bankers, Deutsche Bank apparently made a package offer to the borrower when arranging the 100-million-deutsche-mark loan floated late last month and assured ICI of the

(Continued on Page 11, col. 3)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

The various markets developed their recent strength because consumer prices have been rising more slowly than at any time in

In closing near the 1,000 level in the Dow, the market gained about 150 points last year, following its big advance of 236 points the year before.

Sentiment among leading stock-market analysts last week was generally optimistic about the market's prospects for the new year, although most seem to expect only moderate improvement in terms of the averages.

A Measure of Optimism
Morris Cohen, chief economist
for Schroder, Naess & Thomas,

said he was "fairly optimistic" for 1977. He said he expected a dip in stock prices early in the new year and then "a good rise" in the second half as the anticipated Carter stimulus for the economy begins to take hold. He sees the Dow going to "the area of 1,100-plus."

John Sutherland, senior vice-president in the trust investment division of the Irving Trust Co., said:

"The more conservative approach by institutions may be over. I think we'll see a much wider interest by them in stocks in the new year and a broader upward move for the market."

A broadening trend of institutional interest was also foreseen by William Grant, president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. He also expects greater participation by the public as another important underpinning for the market.

The bond market was the stellar performer of all. With credit abundant and declining interest rates almost throughout

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The stock market closed 1976 on a bullish note last week, with the Dow Jones industrial average ahead 19.03 points to 1,000.65 at the close Friday.

Analysts attributed the market's strength during the week mainly to the news that the government's index of leading economic indicators, considered a key gauge of future business trends, advanced 1 per cent in November for its best gain since June. The report reinforced hopes that the nation's economy was continuing to improve.

Contributing to last week's upswing was the report that November contracts for new construction in the nation rose 37 per cent to \$7.69 billion from the depressed level a year earlier of \$5.62 billion.

Another helpful factor was the statement last Monday by M. O. Feyide of Nigeria, the outgoing chief executive of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that it was not impossible that the additional 5 per cent oil price increase scheduled for July 1 would be waived because of the present oil price split in OPEC.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange last year were generally higher with the Dow ahead 152.34 points, or 17 per cent, for the 12 months. Analysts said the upswing resulted from the improving economy, easing inflation and falling interest rates.

Turnover on the Big Board this week amounted to 110.70 million shares, compared with 96.61 million shares in the previous week, which had only four trading days because of the Christmas Eve holiday.

Volume for all of 1976 soared to 5.36 billion shares from 4.69 billion shares in the preceding year.

In the credit markets, bond prices moved higher in light trading that is characteristic of the closing days of the year. Highlight of the week was the Treasury's last major auction of 1976, comprising \$2.5 billion of new 61-month notes which were sold at an average yield of 6.19 per cent, or a rate lower than expected. The lower yield was attributed to an influx of noncompetitive tenders, chiefly representing smaller banks.

Over-Counter Market

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Market									
Sales in 100's High Low Last Crise									
Beth. Lab	48	1467	2815	2774	2715	-			
Card. Am	32	49	134	130	128	-			
Biila Inc	41	2294	2115	20	19	19	11	11	11
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Biila Inc	41								

40,000 Units
oz Overseas Limited

U.S. \$64,000,000 4 7/8% Guaranteed Convertible Debentures Due 1988
guaranteed unconditionally by and convertible into
Bearer Participation Certificates of Sfr. 250 par value of Sandoz Ltd.

and
40,000 Bearer Participation Certificates of

Sandoz Ltd.



**Credit Suisse White Weld
Limited**

Asterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Lond)	Banca Commerciale Italiana (Lond)	Banque Nationale de Paris (Lond)	Classe Multinationale (Lond)
Chicago International Bank (Lond)	Deutsche Bank (Lond)	Dresdner Bank (Lond)	Groupe des Banquiers Privés Genevois (Lond)
Kidder, Peabody International (Lond)	Merrill Lynch International & Co. (Lond)	Morgan Stanley International (Lond)	Nomura Eerste N.V. (Lond)
J. Henry Schröder Wagg & Co. (Lond)	Société Générale de Banque S.A. (Lond)	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. (Lond)	
Abld Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. (Lond)	Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V. (Lond)	A. E. Ames & Co. (Lond)	Andrés Bank A.S. (Lond)
Julius Baer International (Lond)	Bain & Company (Lond)	Banca della Svizzera Italiana (Lond)	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Lond)
Banca di Roma (Lond)	Banco di Santo Spirito (Lond)	Banco Uruguay Hispano Americano (Lond)	Bank of America International (Lond)
Bank Leu International Ltd. (Lond)	Bank Mees & Hope NV (Lond)	Bankers Trust International (Lond)	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. (Lond)
Banque Degroot a.s. (Lond)	Banque Européenne de Tokyo (Lond)		Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur (Lond)
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres (Lond)	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. (Lond)		Banque de l'Indochine et du Suez (Lond)
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. (Lond)	Banque Louis-Dreyfus (Lond)		Banque de Neufahr, Schindler, Mallet (Lond)
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Lond)	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A., Luxembourg (Lond)	Banque Rothschild (Lond)	Banque de l'Union Européenne (Lond)
Banque Worum (Lond)	Baring Brothers & Co. (Lond)	Bastogi International Ltd. (Lond)	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank (Lond)
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale (Lond)	Bayerische Vereinsbank (Lond)	Bergen Bank (Lond)	Berliner Handels- und Frachtkredit Bank (Lond)
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. (Lond)	Caisses des Dépôts et Consignations (Lond)		Centrale Rabobank (Lond)
Christiansen Bank og Kreditkasse (Lond)	Clairden Bank (Lond)	Commerzbank (Lond)	Compagnie Financière Internationale S.p.A. (Lond)
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. (Lond)	Compagnie Moewagasse de Banque (Lond)		Compt. Bank (Lond)
Crédit Commercial de France (Lond)	Crédit Industriel et Commercial (Lond)	Crédit Lyonnais (Lond)	Creditofiat Bankverein (Lond)
Daiwa Europe N.V. (Lond)	Den Danske Bank AF 1871 (Lond)	Den norske Creditbank (Lond)	Deutsche Girozentrale -- Deutsche Kommunalbank -- (Lond)
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation (Lond)	Effektbank-Warburg (Lond)	Eurocapital S.A. (Lond)	European Banking Company (Lond)
First Chicago (Lond)	Robert Fleming & Co. (Lond)	Gefina International (Lond)	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G. -- Vienna (Lond)
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen (Lond)		Goldman Sachs International Corp. (Lond)	Handelsbank (Lond)
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) (Lond)	HS Samuel & Co. (Lond)	IBJ International (Lond)	Jardine Fleming & Company (Lond)
Konttinen-Oskari-Pankki (Lond)	Kybernaus Handelsbank (Lond)	Kleinwort, Benson (Lond)	Kreditbank S.A., Luxembourg-geboire (Lond)
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International (Lond)	Karwat Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) (Lond)	Karwat International Finance Company S.A.K. "KIFOF" (Lond)	Lazard Frères & Co. (Lond)
Karwat International Investment Co. s.a.k. (Lond)	Lazard Brothers & Co. (Lond)	Lazard Frères et Cie (Lond)	Lazard Frères & Co. (Lond)
Lloyds Bank International (Lond)	London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) (Lond)	Manufacturers Hanover (Lond)	Merck, Finck & Co. (Lond)
Samuel Montagu & Co. (Lond)	Morgan Grenfell & Co. (Lond)	The Nicko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd. (Lond)	Notifont Bank Zurich (Lond)
Sol. Oppenheim Jr. & Co. (Lond)	Orion Bank (Lond)	Österreichische Länderbank (Lond)	Peterbroeck, van Campenhout, Kampen S.A. (Lond)
Pierson, Hiddingh & Pierson N.V. (Lond)	PKBanken (Lond)	Postpankiki (Lond)	Rothschild Bank AG (Lond)
Solomon Brothers International (Lond)	A. Sarasin & Co. (Lond)	Saudi Arabian Investment Company Inc. (Lond)	Scandinaviska Enskilda Banken (Lond)
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. (Lond)	Societa Finanziaria Assicurativa (SOFIAS) RAS Group (Lond)	Société Générale de Banque (Lond)	Société Générale de Banque (Société) Ltd. (Lond)
Société Générale (Lond)			SoGen-Swiss International Corporation (Lond)
Sparkassen Bank (Lond)	Strass, Turndorf & Co. (Lond)	Sumitomo Finance International (Lond)	Svenska Handelsbanken (Lond)
UBS-DK Corporation (Lond)	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken (Lond)	Vereine und Westbank (Lond)	I. Vostok & Co. (Lond)
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (Lond)	White, Wehl & Co. (Lond)	Williams, Glyn & Co. (Lond)	Wood Gundy (Lond)
			Yamashita International (Europe) (Lond)

**Union Bank of Switzerland
(Securities) Limited**

Chase Manhattan
Limited
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Nouveau Europe N.Y.

The merger of
Utah International Inc.

with a wholly-owned subsidiary

of

General Electric Company

has become effective.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to
Utah International Inc.
in this transaction.


DEAN WITTER & CO.
 INCORPORATED

December 21, 1976

	Sales in '00s				High	Low	La
Vail Bncp	1.36	6	2	0	18%	2	
Vail Ariz	85	907	21%	20%		2	
Vail Colo		or		15%			

date	High	Low	La
6	2	0	18%
9	1	0	18%
25	13	10	13%
26	16	13	18
27	17	14	2%
28	16	13	2%
29	16	13	2%
30	15	12	2%
31	15	12	2%
1	15	12	2%
2	15	12	2%
3	15	12	2%
4	15	12	2%
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22			

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 31

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Economic Scene

changes in currency values than anticipated.

"We thought then," said the senior vice-president of a major international bank, "that many adjustments had already been made. But we were terribly wrong. The market was far from stable."

"The American dollar, on a trade-weighted basis, has undergone very little change overall in the last year. It has improved against the Canadian dollar, the British pound, and the German mark. Overall, the change for the dollar has probably been less than 1 per cent on a trade-weighted basis."

U.S. Revises Upward Data on New Orders

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—The Commerce Department has announced significant upward revisions in new orders statistics due to changes in compilation methods.

September new orders are now calculated at \$89.8 billion (up from \$88.8 billion previously), shipments at \$98.8 billion (\$98.8 billion) and unfilled orders at \$170.5 billion (\$171.5 billion).

Activity in stock options is particularly notable. On the Board Options Exchange, the largest market for call options, volume was over the equivalent of about 87 million shares a day for the 87 listed.

Foreign exchange markets through a very active and a year, a period full of sum and containing many more

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

de Paris—its third in 18 months. The coupon on the six-year loan will be set at either one-quarter of a point over the midpoint of the bid-offered rate of six-month Eurodollars or at 5 3/4 per cent, whichever is higher.

The use of the midpoint in the six-month rate which BNP has used in its previous issues is slightly less generous than the typical floating-rate issue pegged to the offered side of the quote. The 5 3/4 minimum-guaranteed rate is also the lowest yet offered. A year ago, it offered a minimum of 7 per cent and those notes, bearing 7 per cent through March 1, are quoted at 102 1/4. A in the past, BNP is syndicated the loan single-handedly without any co-managers.

Two private placements were concluded during the last week. A foreign affiliate of Petrofina, the Belgian oil company, sold \$40 million of eight-year notes with a coupon of 8 per cent at par; and KEB, Copenhagen Handelsbank, sold \$25 million of five-year notes at par with a coupon of 8 per cent.

Rumor Mill

In the rumor mill, it is now reported that Venezuela, which is planning to borrow here as well as in New York, will tap the Euromarket first at the end of this month for \$100 million for seven years. Although reports abound of a \$75-million, five-year loan for Norway, a rye coupon of 7 per cent, bankers close to the government say it will seek its financing in New York. Among the issues expected to be announced soon is a \$35-million loan for Iran's Agricultural Development Bank.

It is also expected that bankers will attempt to reopen the Canadian-dollar sector of the market this week. The dollar appears to have stabilized at just under 99 U.S. cents and prices on the secondary market have recovered with all recent issues but two trading higher than par. The two laggards are B.C. Central Credit 9 1/2 of 1983 at 99 1/4 and Chrysler 9 1/2 of 1982 at 99 1/4.

Only one issue is on offer in the deutsche mark sector—a 100-million-DM, 10-year loan for Quebec carrying a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent. The issue is attracting considerable attention from bankers who question whether investor appetite for

U.S. Unit Says Solar Heating Competitive With Electricity

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The Energy Research and Development Administration has reported that "solar heating can now compete economically" with electricity in the heating of new, well-insulated, one-family houses in at least 13 cities.

In the government's most comprehensive analysis of the economics of the heating of houses with sunshine, the energy agency also found that solar heat could not compete economically with heating by oil or natural gas.

Sunshine could become competitive with these conventional fuels, the agency said, if the cost of installed solar equipment were to be reduced 50 per cent or if the recent trend of sharp price rises for oil and gas were to continue. A combination of the reduced installation costs and higher fuel prices would also enhance the competitive position of solar heating, it noted.

The calculation about solar heating being cheaper than electricity-resistance heating turned on several assumptions that were questioned closely at a news conference Wednesday. One was that the solar equipment would be financed as part of a mortgage loan at an interest rate of 8 1/2 per cent, a relatively low rate by recent standards. Officials admitted that this figure had been chosen casually and that they could not show it to be representative of financing costs in the 13 cities for which conventional energy costs were examined.

After an hour of skeptical questioning by reporters, the agency's assistant administrator for solar energy, Robert Hirsch, conceded that "when you really cut through the projections, you really find that everybody's giving you their best guess and nobody knows."

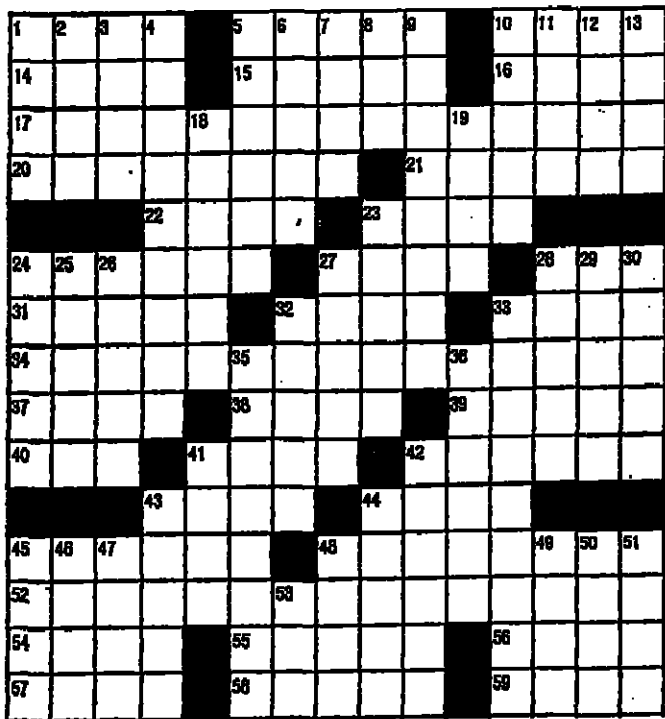
Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 31

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1-10% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
11-15% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
16-20% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
21-25% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
26-30% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
31-35% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
36-40% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
41-45% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
46-50% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
51-55% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
56-60% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
61-65% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
66-70% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
71-75% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
76-80% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
81-85% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
86-90% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
91-95% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
96-100% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
1-10% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
11-15% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
16-20% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
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31-35% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
36-40% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
41-45% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
46-50% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
51-55% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
56-60% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
61-65% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
66-70% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
71-75% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
76-80% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
81-85% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
86-90% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
91-95% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
96-100% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
1-10% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
11-15% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
16-20% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
21-25% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
26-30% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
31-35% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
36-40% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
41-45% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
46-50% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
51-55% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
56-60% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
61-65% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
66-70% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
71-75% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
76-80% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
81-85% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
86-90% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
91-95% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
96-100% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4

U.S. Unit Says Solar Heating Competitive With Electricity

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1-10% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
11-15% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
16-20% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
21-25% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
26-30% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
31-35% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
36-40% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
41-45% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
46-50% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
51-55% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
56-60% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
61-65% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
66-70% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
71-75% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
76-80% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
81-85% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
86-90% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
91-95% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
96-100% U.S. Gov. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
1-10% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
11-15% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
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61-65% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
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86-90% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
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96-100% Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
1-10% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
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86-90% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
91-95% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4
96-100% Stocks	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	-1/4

CROSSWORD—Edited by Will Weng



ACROSS

1 Aids series
2 Delicious
3 Verbosen
4 Relative of
5 Academy rookie
6 Short
7 Minutes
8 Formal wear
9 Frat candidate
10 Viking's perch
11 Gouda's relative
12 Shaped girders
13 "go brag"
14 monogram
15 Imbibe notably
16 Huzzahs for
17 toreros
18 Basic: Abbr.
19 Hours
20 Burden
21 Mine entrance
22 Lady of
23 Lammermoor
24 Metallic
25 elements: Abbr.
26 To
27 (precisely)

DOWN

1 Kind of spangle
2 "It's" to
3 Hemingway
4 Urban enclave
5 At an unknown
6 date
7 Days
8 Satan's work
9 Restaurant
10 owner
11 Branch, in Avila
12 Actress Patricia
13 Weighted down
14 Use the scissors
15 DOWN
16 After-dinner item
17 Celebes ox
18 Brisket: Prefix
19 Parts of
20 footprints
21 Animal tracks
22 African grasses
23 Plant fuel
24 Big-board
25 Kind of apple pie
26 Thing symbol
27 In the center
28 Drum sound

ACROSS

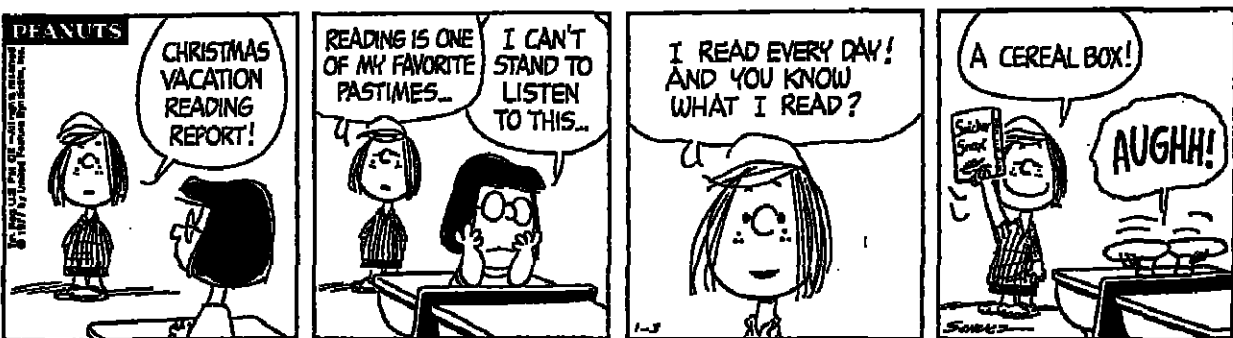
13 Egg on
14 Lawn dish
15 Verve
16 Upright
17 "The prize we
18 sought"
19 Towheaded
20 Southeast wind
21 Dismore
22 Soprano Alma
23 Give a false
24 impression
25 Put a paint job
26 N.A.A. members
27 Country-wide
28 Ban off
29 Italian wine city
30 City on the
31 Delaware
32 To any extent
33 Puerto Rican port
34 Secluded valley
35 "To" and to
36 Gillywom
37 Port
38 Pahlavi's realm
39 Miss Bessell
40 Fabulist: Var.
41 High note

WEATHER

ALABAMA	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
ALABAMA	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

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NEW YORK (AP)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

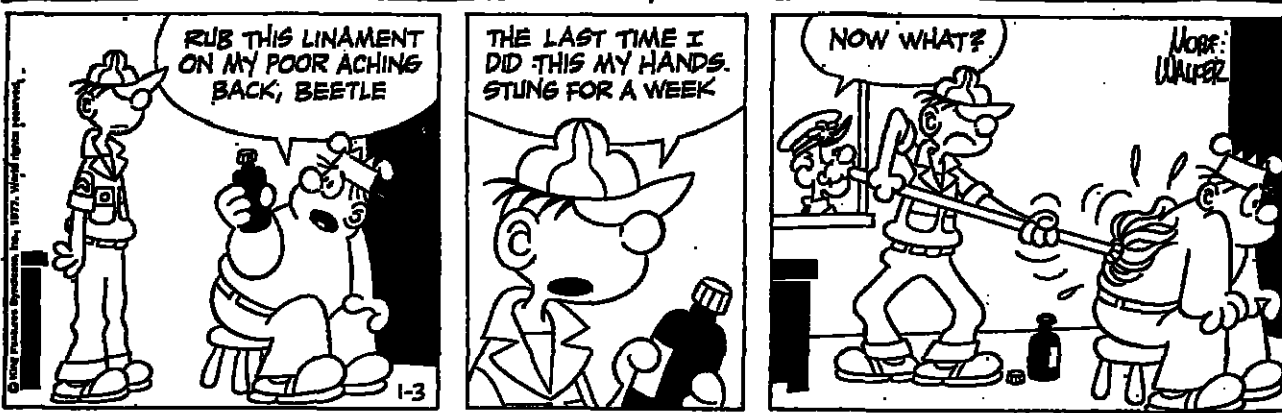
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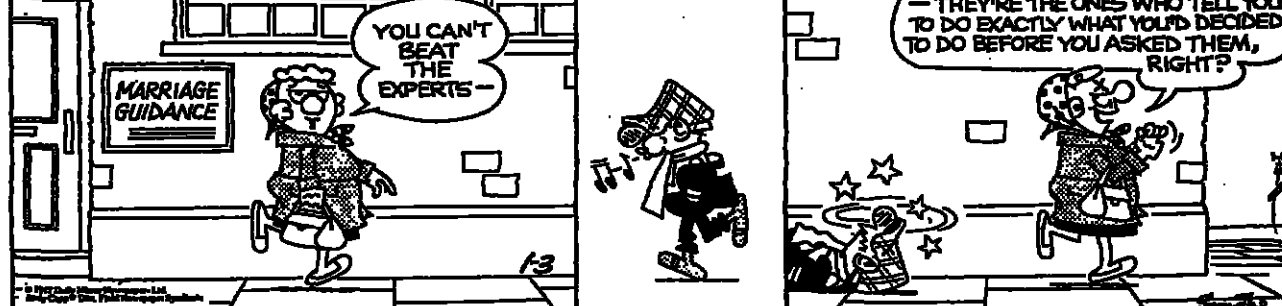
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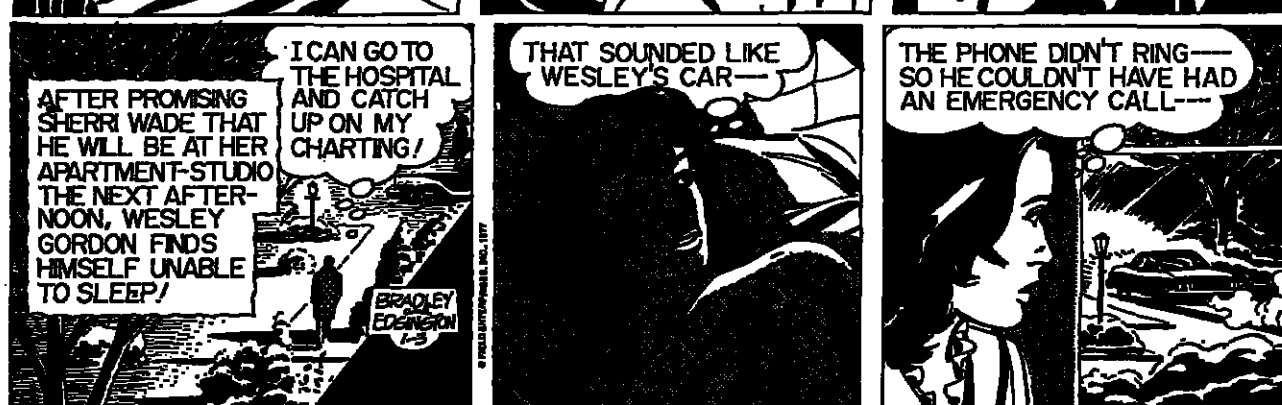
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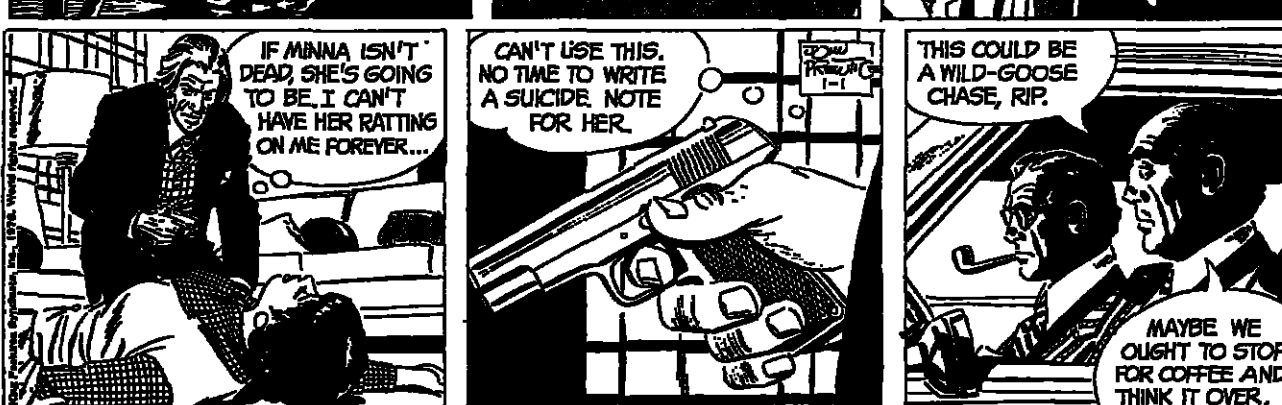
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M.D.



RIP KIRBY



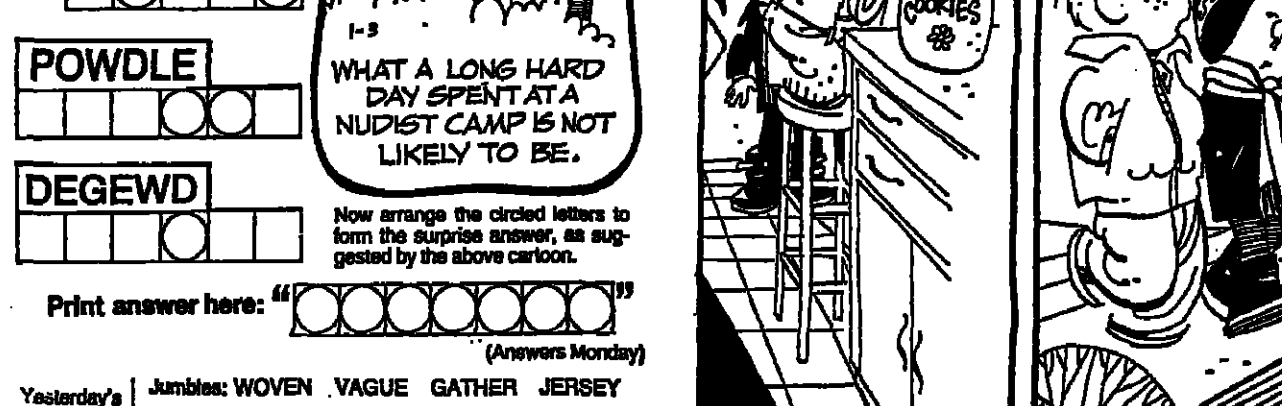
JUMBLE



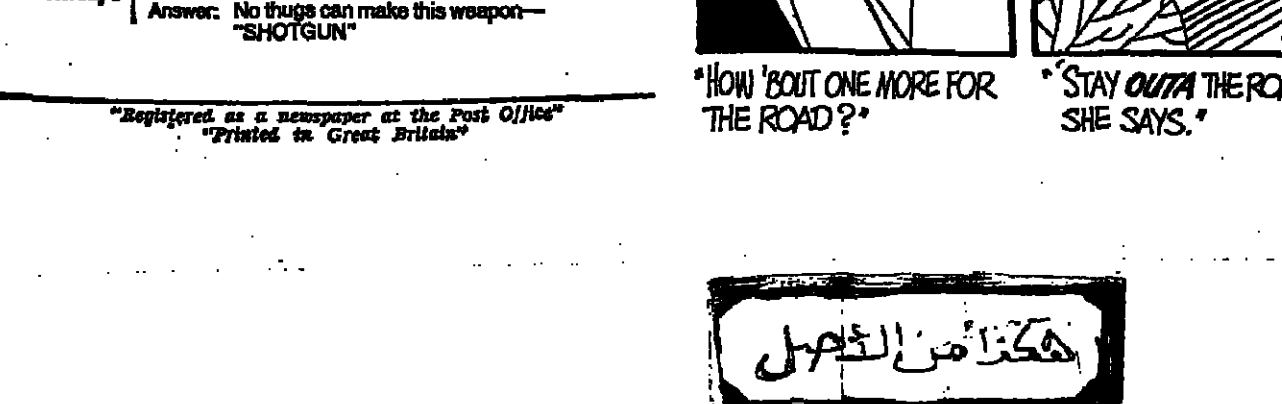
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE



BOOKS

PLUS

By Joseph McElroy. Knopf, 215 pp. Hardcover \$8.95, paper

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It's reassuring to read on a copyright page of Joseph McElroy's fifth and latest novel, "Plus," that the author is indebted to three books in particular: Albert L. Lehninger, "Bioenergetics: The Molecular Basis of Biological Energy Transformations"; Charles B. Nohack, "The Human Nervous System"; Paul Weiss, "Principles of Development." This suggests that although much of "Plus" is confusing, the first time through, repeated reading might transform its seeming nonsense into sense. It implies that McElroy had some coherent picture or other in mind when he wrote every single sentence of this eerie experiment in science-fiction and that passages such as this—"Where once there had been four windings or foldings or sheathings or morphogens, division had made many, and many one"—are worth pursuing until they yield their specific meaning. It even admits the chance that "Plus" is a work of some sort of genius: "Just think if its most surprising passages are grounded in the facts of bioenergetics or brain physiology. One simply can't tell from a single reading. I guess it's possible."

Not that "Plus," in a single reading, passes completely beyond a reader's ken. The elements of a story are discernible. A human brain has been removed from its cranium, encased in a capsule, wired to some plant life and shot into earth orbit to measure and transmit information about the process of photosynthesis. We follow this experience from the point of view of the brain, which is called IMP Plus for Interplanetary Monitoring Platform Plus, and which communicates via a concentration loop with two scientists on earth that IMP Plus calls the acid voice and the good voice.

Starting with the barest rudiments of consciousness—"he found it all around," reads the first sentence of the novel, "it opened and was closed. He felt it was himself, but felt it was more"—IMP Plus painfully rediscovered.

It's possible that with McElroy has advanced once along the highly independent, permanent path he has been taking for himself with "A Sinner's Bible," "Mind's Eye," "Ancient History," and "Lo Cartridge"—all stunningly plex, occasionally brilliant attempts to envision reality. But after a single reading "Plus," one can't be certain remains only a possibility.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHIAVE CHEAPLY
HIEPNEP RAINETREE
EDITED ECUALIAS
EGG RECALUS ODS
TERIA DADID SCREE
ERABE PEFIR MOITURS
ODITIE MOTOR
DEEDAMANDREAP
RESIN SUFFER
DOLOR SDS MORNE
IGES HEWED ROTTE
ATA FOREMAN PAL
BIAKAL PEFIR MOITURS
DIBERES TREVOIR
LEARNERS BATONS

CHESS

By Robert B.

My idea of a perfect brilliancy-prize game is one that contains a surprising and profound heavy sacrifice of material leading to a tremendous mating attack. The sacrifice must be technical—mating in a complicated series of moves to a flat decision—but should, rather, exhibit the imagination of long-range speculation.

What I have in mind is exemplified by the game between International Master Edmar Mednis of Queens and László Vadasz, a new Hungarian grandmaster, from the Budapest International Tournament. Vadasz tied for first place with Rastislav Kholmov of the Soviet Union, losing only to Mednis.

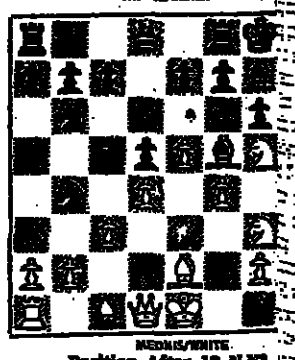
Against the sharp 6... N-R3, preparing 7... P-B4, when 8 P-P2 is to be answered by 8... NxBP, Mednis's 7 P-E5 is the only move that holds out prospects of seizing the initiative. Vadasz's 7... N-Q2, allowing the center to remain fluid and again looking toward 8... P-QB4, is also Black's most ambitious way of treating this opening.

After Mednis's 8 N-K4, however, Black's only move that still has gone through with 8... P-QB4 without fearing 9 P-K5, P-E5; 10 N-4-N5, R-B3, since it would not have been clear at that point what White was achieving.

Instead, Vadasz preferred rapid piece development with 8... N-N3, 9... N-N3 and 10... P-B4, perhaps he was anticipating playing the adventurous position resulting from 11 N-B3, N-Q4; 12 P-N3, P-N3; 13 P-N4, P-KB3; 14 P-B3, P-N3.

But Mednis came up with a marvelous rook sacrifice—12 N-N3! N-B7 ch; 13 K-E2, N-R3; 14 N-B3, P-N3—to make a slightly weakened black kingside pawn formation the basis for a scintillating mating attack.

After Mednis's 15 B-Q3, the depth of his conception would have shown up best against the defense 15... P-E3; 16 P-KN4, P-E3; 17 P-P3! P-N3; 18 P-B6! B-P3; 19 Q-R5, R-E1; 20 P-P1, R-E1.



Position after 12 moves

Another Hopeless Option

In this same line, Mednis analyzed 17... P-P3; 18 P-N3, B-P3; 19 B-P3, P-P3; 20 P-B3 (here 20... P-E3; 21 Q-E1; 22 P-K5, R-N3; 23 P-B3, 24 R-P3, Q-E1; 25 P-B3, 26 P-K5, 27 P-B3, 28 P-K5, 29 P-B3, 30 P-K5, 31 P-B3, 32 P-K5, 33 P-B3, 34 P-K5, 35 P-B3, 36 P-K5, 37 P-B3, 38 P-K5, 39 P-B3, 40 P-K5, 41 P-B3, 42 P-K5, 43 P-B3, 44 P-K5, 45 P-B3, 46 P-K5, 47 P-B3, 48 P-K5, 49 P-B3, 50 P-K5, 51 P-B3, 52 P-K5, 53 P-B3, 54 P-K5, 55 P-B3, 56 P-K5, 57 P-B3, 58 P-K5, 59 P-B3, 60 P-K5, 61 P-B3, 62 P-K5, 63 P-B3, 64 P-K5, 65 P-B3, 66 P-K5, 67 P-B3, 68 P-K5, 69 P-B3, 70 P-K5, 71 P-B3, 72 P-K5, 73 P-B3, 74 P-K5, 75 P-B3, 76 P-K5, 77 P-B3, 78 P-K5, 79 P-B3, 80 P-K5, 81 P-B3, 82 P-K5, 83 P-B3, 84 P-K5, 85 P-B3, 86 P-K5, 87 P-B3, 88 P-K5, 89 P-B3, 90 P-K5, 91 P-B3, 92 P-K5, 93 P-B3, 94 P-K5, 95 P-B3, 96 P-K5, 97 P-B3, 98 P-K5, 99 P-B3, 100 P-K5, 101 P-B3, 102 P-K5, 103 P-B3, 104 P-K5, 105 P-B3, 106 P-K5, 107 P-B3, 108 P-K5, 109 P-B3, 110 P-K5, 111 P-B3, 112 P-K5, 113 P-B3, 114 P-K5, 115 P-B3, 116 P-K5, 117 P-B3, 118 P-K5, 119 P-B3, 120 P-K5, 121 P-B3, 122 P-K5, 123 P-B3, 124 P-K5, 125 P-B3, 126 P-K5, 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Pitt, Dorsett Are Best; USC Wins Roses

202 Yards for Star In Sugar Bowl Rout

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (NYT)—The University of Pittsburgh laid claim to the national college football championship yesterday after the undefeated and untied Panthers completely dominated the 43rd Sugar Bowl game to trounce Georgia, 27-10, in the Superdome. This served as a grand finale to the four-year Pittsburgh careers of Tony Dorsett, the greatest running back in modern college football history, and Johnny Majors, the map who coached the Panthers from near oblivion to the No. 1 ranking. Dorsett became the first player to gain 200 yards in a Sugar Bowl game as he picked up 202 in 32 carries, scored a touchdown and established a career rushing record of 6,326 yards running from scrimmage in four varsity seasons. Majors became the University of Tennessee's head football coach today, where he starts building again in hopes of doing for the Vols what he did for the Panthers.

But it was the early work of Matt Cavanaugh, Pitt's excellent junior option quarterback, that set the stage for a surprisingly one-sided victory over the Southeastern Conference champion Bulldogs. Also, the Pitt defense, coached by Georgia's offense throughout so that coach Vince Dooley's team never really had a chance after Cavanaugh scored the first touchdown on a six-yard keeper.

Cavanaugh was voted the outstanding player award for this game, beating out Dorsett by one vote on journalists' voting. The quarterback hit 10 of 18 passes for 122 yards, scored a touchdown, passed for a touchdown and generally carried out the offensive game plan to near perfection.

Dooley, whose Georgia team lost only once in the regular season, said, "My hat is off to Pittsburgh. They proved today they are the best in the country. They are the best defensive team we've faced. They are also the best offensive team we've faced and I think Dorsett is faster than the last two times we played against them."

Dorsett began his varsity career by rushing for 101 yards in a 7-7 tie with Georgia in 1973. Pitt beat Georgia, 19-9, in the 1975 season opener as Dorsett gained 104 yards.

As Dooley indicated, those performances were nothing compared to yesterday's big game that gave Dorsett 2,150 yards for this season and 63 touchdowns in four years. These figures include three bowl games for Pitt and Dorsett in his career.

On 17 regular-season games, Dorsett has 18 such records, including 5,092 yards rushing in a career, 1,948 in a season and 59 touchdowns. Cavanaugh set the tone of yesterday's game on Pitt's second possession, to the delight of the Panther fans in the capacity crowd of 76,117. He took his team

Passing Game Beats Michigan in 2d Half

By Bob Oates

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2.—With a well-designed pass offense and a sharpshooter named Vince Evans throwing strikes, the University of Southern California won its 11th straight game yesterday, upsetting Michigan, 14-6, before 106,182 fans to win the Rose Bowl. Two of the better defensive teams in the recent history of the Tournament of Roses threatened for a while to make it a strictly defensive carnage, but Evans, the veteran Trojan quarterback, wouldn't have that. Throwing with the poise and accuracy of an old pro, he led USC on touchdown marches of 80 and 58 yards and broke up a 7-6 fight in the fourth quarter with the passes that finally put Michigan away. Going into the

Bowl Roundup

ROSE
USC 14, Michigan 6
SUGAR
Pittsburgh 27, Georgia 3
ASTRO-BLUEBONNET
Nebraska 27, Colorado 24
PEACH
Kentucky 21, N. Carolina 0
ORANGE
Ohio State 27, Colorado 10
COTTON
Houston 30, Maryland 21

80 yards in 12 plays and scored the first touchdown himself.

Carson Long, the national collegiate record-holder for scoring by kicks in a career, booted the extra point and finished the game with two more conversions and two field goals of 42 and 31 yards.

Cavanaugh and Gordon Jones, the excellent junior wide receiver, combined for a 59-yard touchdown pass at 6:27 of the second period for a 14-0 lead.

A few minutes later, Dorsett scored on an 11-yard run around right end to make the score 21-0. In the third period Dorsett had a 67-yard run that set up Long's first field goal.

Obviously, Dorsett, the winner of the 1976 Heisman Trophy, and his mates were not hampered by Major's decision last month to take the Tennessee job. Dorsett said, "He is not a villain. Everyone knows what he wants to do and why. Pitt was down, and Tennessee is down now."

Monzon to South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (UPI)—World middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina has agreed to defend his title against Rikhi (Tap-Tap) Makhanlal in South Africa, promoter Maurice Tewel has said. Makhanlal, a black, beat Jan Kies, South Africa's white middleweight champion, last month to become the country's overall champion.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	12	14	.462	
N.Y. Knicks	12	14	.462	
Boston	17	15	.531	1/2
Atlanta	15	20	.430	4 1/2
N.Y. Nets	12	21	.364	6 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	19	13	.594	
Cleveland	20	14	.588	1/2
San Antonio	18	16	.529	2 1/2
New Orleans	18	17	.514	3
Washington	18	17	.514	3
Atlanta	15	20	.430	6 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	22	10	.687	
Los Angeles	20	15	.571	4
Golden State	18	16	.529	6 1/2
Seattle	18	16	.529	6 1/2
Phoenix	14	20	.412	10 1/2

THURSDAY'S GAMES				
Milwaukee 127, Portland 107 (Bridge)				
San Diego 124, Cleveland 106 (Barry)				
Golden State 117, M. Johnson 105 (Graham)				
Portland 123, Detroit 106 (Thompson)				
San Antonio 120, Lander 105 (Porter)				
Cleveland 105, Seattle 100 (Russell)				
San Diego 118, Brown 104 (Watts)				
Indiana 104, New Orleans 97 (Knox)				
San Antonio 120, M. Johnson 105 (Graham)				

SATURDAY'S GAMES				
Buffalo 102, New York Nets 87 (Dandridge 30, Shattuck 24; Williamson 14, Skinner 13)				
New York Knicks 121, Cleveland 110 (Moore 26, Madood 25; Chones 21, Clemons 18, Earl 20; Moore 15, Earl 20)				
Washington 104, Houston 95 (Hayes 21, Kupchak 21; Tomjanovich 23, Lucas 19)				
Portland 95, Chicago 82 (Neal 20, Lucas 16; Gilmore 15, Van Meter 13)				

MOSCOW TOPS U.S. COLLE				
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 2 (UPI)—Moscow Spartak beat the University of Wisconsin's hockey team, 2-1, Friday night on a goal by Valentin Gurevich with 4:44 left in the exhibition match.				

MEXICAN RETAINS TITLE				
TOKYO, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Hard-hitting Gutty Espadas of Mexico stopped Japanese challenger Jiro Takada in the seventh round of their scheduled 16-round title match here tonight to retain his World Boxing Association flyweight title.				

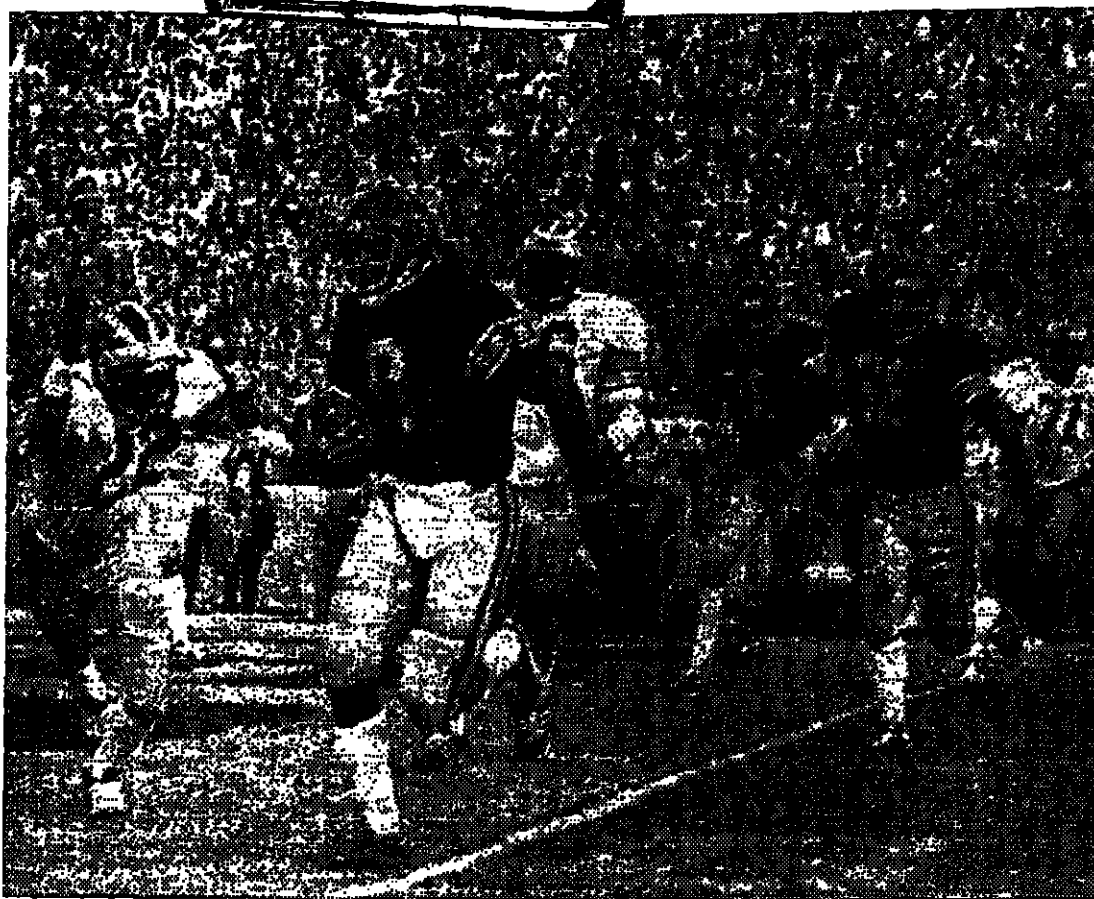
COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES				
Team	Score	Team	Score	Team
Charlotte	74	North Carolina	74	Georgia Tech
Evansville	68	Michigan	64	Indiana
Loyola	111	Air Force	84	St. Louis
Florida	101	St. Francis	85	St. Joseph
Jacksonville	85	Michigan	81	St. Louis
Idaho	82	Wyoming	65	Idaho
Idaho	82	Wyoming	65	Idaho
Idaho	82	Wyoming	65	Idaho

NHL Standings				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	23	7	4	54
N.Y. Islanders	22	8	4	50
N.Y. Rangers	15	15	10	40
St. Louis	18	17	5	41
Chicago	11	26	3	25
Minnesota	11	26	3	25

WHA Results				
Team	Score	Team	Score	Team
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago

Tournaments				
Team	Score	Team	Score	Team
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago

Tournaments				
Team	Score	Team	Score	Team
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago
Philadelphia	3	Los Angeles	6	Chicago



AHEAD OF THE PACK—USC's quarterback Vince Evans runs for second-quarter touchdown on a keeper play against Michigan State in Rose Bowl. Southern Cal. won.

Cup Giant Slalom Belongs to Hemmi Family

EBNAT-KAPPEL, Switz., Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Swiss brothers Heini and Christian Hemmi made a family outing of the men's World Cup giant slalom here today, easily taking the top two places on a difficult course.

Heini, 27-year-old Olympic champion, led from the first leg to score his second victory in three giant slaloms this season. He finished more than two seconds ahead of Christian, 22.

Italy's five-times World Cup holder Gustavo Thoeni set the fastest time on the second leg, but had been more than three seconds on the first run and finished third overall.

Phil Mahre of the United States, winner of the Val d'Isère giant slalom, appeared a strong contender after ending today's first run only a sixth of a second behind the Olympic champion.

But he crashed out of the race at the top of the second run, one of 37 skiers of the 87 starters who failed to complete the course.

Heini Hemmi won in an aggregate time of 3 minutes 13.39 seconds; Christian posted 3:13.39.

The American got a ski hooked at a gate, however, and fell. Italy's Piero Gros finished fifth to remain World Cup leader with 59 points, followed by Heini Hemmi, 53, and Frank Klammer, Austria, with 50.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Notre Dame appeared to be Michigan's best opponent to the No. 1 ranking in College Basketball after the Wolverines were upset by Providence earlier in the week. But the Irish fell from the top with a resounding thud Thursday night.

Seventh-ranked Kentucky overwhelmed the Irish, 102-78, to hand Notre Dame its first loss of the season.

Jack Givens led the Kentucky assault by connecting on 15 of 19 shots for 30 points. Freshman Jay Shidler, whose outside shooting has remedied the Wildcats' major deficiency of last season,

added 10 points to Kentucky's long-range attack in his first game since being suspended for two contests.

The Wildcats, also capitalizing on a strong inside game, got 18 points from Rick Robey and 15 from Mike Phillips, who also had been suspended for two games.

San Francisco, ranked third and the apparent favorite for the No. 1 berth in next week's ratings, won the Rainbow Classic by beating Houston, 86-51.

College basketball scores continued on page 14.

College basketball scores continued on page 14.

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Pitt's Tony Dorsett flashes No. 1 sign after victory.

Cotton Bowl Nightmare Ends Maryland Hopes

By Mark Asher

A couple were dropped, others were overthrown to open receivers. A sure long gainer which would have been a 77-yard touchdown connection, was thrown far over Chuck White's head early in the fourth quarter.

White, who had pinched a nerve in his shoulder earlier, also was involved in a play that best illustrated Maryland's frustrations. Down 27-7, Maryland had driven 82 yards in 15 plays to Houston's four following the second-half kickoff. On fourth-and-goal, Manges flipped a pass to White. Cornerback Anthony Francis knocked White and the ball loose out of bounds inside the Houston one.

It hardly started as that kind of an afternoon for the Terps. Houston won the toss and Davis fumbled the ball on the fourth play, a judgment call by the referee appeared to be moving his arm forward on a pass. But that turnover netted nothing. Maryland's Loefer missed a 37-yard field goal, his sixth miss in seven tries this season.

Houston started running at Campbell and controlling the line of scrimmage. The Cougars drove 80 yards in a 7-0 lead, Blackwell and Thomas getting big chunks behind the primary blocking of Kevin Kralowice.

Davis came up with two big third-down stops and Thomas scored a 15-yard rushing touchdown on the Terps in 23 quarters. He took a pitch 11 yards after Davis faked the Terps with the dive option to Blackwell and that was the beginning of the end of a dream.

Eight defensive starters, who limited Colorado to 117 total yards in the second half, will be back. Hayes also set up his 1977 backfield by teaming Ron Gerald, Jeff Springs and Ron Springs.

Springs, a 196-pound sophomore tailback, was used in place of Pete Johnson, the senior fullback, who saw only spot duty on short yardage and goal-line situations. Springs rushed for 99 yards in 23 attempts (the carried only 49

times during the regular season). Logan, a junior and the Buckeyes' leading rusher, frequently lined up at fullback and scored Ohio State's first touchdown, on a 39-yard burst, and gained 80 yards.

It was Gerald, however, a wiry sophomore, who appeared to ignite the offense after replacing Jim Pacenta, a senior, at quarterback. Gerald directed a 99-yard scoring drive late in the second quarter that gave the Buckeyes a 17-0 half-time lead, scored the final touchdown, on a four-yard drive, and gained 81 yards on 14 carries.

The turning point came when Gerald did well on his very first play. Hayes said, referring to a 17-yard keeper preceding Logan's touchdown run that narrowed the Colorado lead.

It was a disheartening defeat for Bill Mallory, the Colorado coach, who was an assistant for three years under Hayes. The Buffaloes finished the season with a 9-4 won-loss record and Ohio State 9-2-1.

"We didn't play as well as we can," Mallory said. "I take nothing away from Ohio State. They seemed to show much more quickness than they showed against Michigan. And Gerald's quickness gave us some problems."

Colorado scored on its first two series, on a 26-yard field goal by Mark Zetterling and an 11-yard pass from Jeff Knappe to Emery Moorehead.

The first half could have ended in a 10-0 deadlock but a 15-yard piling-on penalty allowed Ohio State to retain possession deep in its territory. The Buckeyes then completed their 69-yard 15-play drive with Johnson's three-yard scoring run 24 seconds before the half.

Linebacker Rod Martin forced Michigan's quarterback to fumble twice with two direct hits, and in the fourth quarter it was a Martin sack that stopped the Wolverines on their next-to-last possession.

Tailback Charles White, the fast freshman, gained 114 yards and scored the second Trojan touchdown on a seven-yard blast.

Fullback Moe Tatu was the high-percentage runner for USC, averaging 8.8 on a net of 60 yards.

The Trojan defense made the big stands in the fourth quarter. After the Wolverines had moved to the USC 33, linebacker Eric Williams threw them for a yard loss on third-and-one and Jeter threw them for a two-yard loss on fourth-and-two.

Evans made the game's decisive big plays, passes to Diggs and Simmrin setting up the two Trojan touchdowns, one of which he scored on a fourth-and-one run.

Ohio State Gives a Good Preview

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (NYT)—Ohio State provided a preview of coming attractions for next season with a convincing 27-10 victory over Colorado last night in the 43rd Orange Bowl game.

Last night may be remembered as the place where coach Woody Hayes began putting the pieces together for another serious run at a national title. Not only did his Buckeyes rebound from a 10-0 first-quarter deficit, but also as many as 15 of the 22 regulars will return for another crack at Michigan, a Rose Bowl berth and a final fling at national honors for the 63-year-old Hayes.

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Observer

Happy 1979!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The year was 1977, and for weeks he had been sulking around the bar at the Years Club complaining about the burdens of office and announcing he had no intention of succeeding in 1978 in the job.

None of the other years took him seriously. This may have been because he barely spoke to most of them, whom, as we now know, he regarded as either loathsome or barbaric. The evening of 1978's American Bicentennial banquet last July 4th, he made a terrible scene at the bar and threatened to punch 1068 for boasting about having produced William the Conqueror.

"Any year that would associate with William the Conqueror," he said, "would eat sardines and tell Saxon jokes." Fortunately, old 1068 was too feeble to swing the halberd which he snatched from 1565, or the 1977 crisis might have ended right there.

The one companion to whom 1977 confided was 1911. His hope was that he could persuade 1911, whom he regarded as the last good year, to take his place in the procession and succeed 1976 at the perennial signal from Guy Lombardo. There is evidence that 1911 fancied the idea of a comeback. He had his horse and buggy washed and waxed and began to harangue the other years over dinner about the number of comebacks made by Muhammad Ali.

Nineteen-eleven's dreams seem to have ended one night in the billiard room when he pressed 1925 into the corner, cooing, "Who says they never come back?" Nineteen-twenty-five produced his Tommy gun, pointed it at 1911 and said, "I do."

This did not end 1977's attempts to name his own replacement, however. Shortly after Thanksgiving, he caucused with all the years from AD 437 to 789 and proposed that they form a bloc to install AD 614 as successor to 1976.

The scheme was dismissed as a tasteless joke at the expense

of old, underprivileged years who could neither read nor write and still thought the world was flat. Among longer heads, it was taken as a dangerous sign of frivolity in 1977. Still, no one was willing to come to grips with the crisis until early December, when 1977 announced that he would not serve without the love and support of the year he loved.

This year, he announced, was 3317 BC, who had not appeared at the club socials for so long that everybody thought she was dead. When she was finally located, floating along the Tigris and Euphrates, she proved to be surprisingly lovely—serene and mysterious—but for this very reason totally unsuitable to consort with 1977. Moreover, as the committee on the annual succession pointed out, she was a BC, and 1977 was an AD, which made the arrangement socially impossible.

When 1977 was informed of the committee's veto, he raged and stormed as if he were 1988, the year of the great hurricane. He declared that the club had treated him with indifference and contempt. Nineteen-seventy-six had been awarded a Bicentennial, he said, whereas he, 1977, was expected to follow that performance "like a dog act coming on after the Rolling Stones."

He had no intention of being party to inflicting 18 hours of football on humanity in accordance with the prearranged program to celebrate his arrival. That, he said, was work more fit for the likes of 1066, 1914, 1929 and similar years, to whom he referred as "swine."

Even old 1911 was shocked by this. "You have to go on," he said. "The show must go on."

"Why?" asked 1977.

Not a single year among the multitude could answer this question, but they all agreed that it had to go on anyway, with or without reason. They called for 1978 to get ready for an emergency appearance, but he had already left for the Caribbean because he hated January even more than 1977 did.

And so, it is now 1979. It could be worse. It could be 1984. And will be, before we know it.

Bringing the show back to Broadway was for Zero Mostel an act of restoration. He has always felt that he did not receive adequate recognition and financial compensation for 'Fiddler on the Roof'.

Mostel Is Teyve—Or Teyve Is Mostel

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (NYT)—On the opening night of "Fiddler on the Roof" last week, there was no mistaking the billing: it was Zero Mostel above and beyond the title. The evening was, first of all, a celebration for the actor. And when the curtain fell, it was Mostel, solo, who received a standing ovation.

In 1964, Mostel was the original Teyve, the woebegone milkman, in the Sheldon Harnick-Jerry Robbins-Joseph Stein musical. For his performance he received a Tony award as best musical actor (and the show was named best musical). He played Teyve on Broadway for a season. When he left, "Fiddler" continued for seven more years, running through a battalion of Teyves on its way to becoming the longest-running show in Broadway history.

Most people who have seen "Fiddler" have not seen it with Mostel (many more saw Topol in the unsuccessful film version of the musical), but the actor is irrevocably identified with the character. Mostel is Teyve—or Teyve is Mostel—and bringing the show back to Broadway was for him an act of restoration. The king returns to his throne. He has always felt that he did not receive adequate recognition and financial compensation for his creative contribution to "Fiddler."

This time out, a lion's share of the show's earnings goes to the lion. Mostel is reportedly making \$30,000 a week for the duration of the run (the musical is scheduled to play only through May).

Last June he began a nationwide tour, breaking box-office records from Los Angeles to Chicago. In Boston, Jerome Robbins saw the show and, exercising his option as the musical's original director, decided to step in and restage it for its New York reopening.

With the star still recuperating from a cold and a bad throat a couple of weeks ago, the show went back into rehearsal, 12 years after it opened on Broadway. The main problem seemed to be to remember the original.

"Who remembers?" asked Mostel, then answered himself in thunder. "Nobody! Not even the critics. People are so cocksure there is only one way to do something. I don't know what playing the same means. You've got to make it fresh each night. Horowitz never plays Beethoven the same way twice."

Because he alters his performance, he is sometimes stung by criticism. "Critics think an actor is an insensitive hulk trying to dump a show," he said. "Actually, I'm my own worst critic."

At rehearsal, he and Robbins seemed to circle each other warily, as if they were testing to see who was in charge. Occasionally the director suggested that the action be speeded up, that Mostel cut a bit of comic business.

"We'll talk about it later," said the actor, and that sentence soon became his rehearsal refrain. Later, privately, the two of them talked about "it," and apparently achieved some sort of resolution, an entente cordiale.

Mostel in rehearsal is a clown in perpetual flight—mugging



Zero Mostel kisses Jack Gilford on opening night.

ribs, tweaking noses, joking with his co-workers between and, occasionally, during scenes. He is a show within a show. During one break he turned to Ruth Mitchell, who had restaged the musical on the road, and said, "Did you ever see the Japanese version?" Then he did an uproarious 30-second, eye-popping, air-chopping samurai version of "Fiddler."

After one day's rehearsal, relaxing in his West Side apartment, Mostel talked about the challenge of Teyve. "He's one of those characters that's bottomless. In the darkest moments, he has a lightness, in the lightest moments, a darkness. A lot of actors are foolish. They make a hit in something and then they abandon it. If something is good to you, you should do it again." Actually, Mostel would like to do Teyve "every year at Christmas—like 'The Nutcracker.'"

Asked to compare his 1976 Teyve with the 1964 model, he said, "I'm older—and dumber." His face broke into a wide grin.

To do Teyve again, he passed up a chance to do a new musical, "The Baker's Wife." The role later went to Topol, and the show shipwrecked out of town. He declined to guest. "I think 'Baker's Wife' could have been wonderful," he said. "The script was no worse than 'Fiddler' was in the beginning. 'Fiddler' was one of the worst scripts I ever read. But if you get the right combination of people, very often it works into something." How do you know when something is right? "You smell it!" he said, and sniffed the air lightly.

In the case of "Fiddler," he feels extremely close to the material. "I was raised on Sholem Aleichem," he said, and talked about some of the changes in the musical adaptation. "Teyve had seven, not five daughters. What happened to the other daughters? There's no pogrom in the original. But there were pogroms at the time, and it's a good dramatic device. And Teyve didn't go to America, but it could happen."

On opening night the theater was filled with family, friends and well-wishers. Enthusiastically they greeted the actor's first appearance on stage. Conversing intimately with God, dancing with the grace of an ostrich, rhythmically twirling his paunch as if it were a spinning mobile, clownishly twisting a milk bottle under his chin and howling it as if it were a violin, and singing a hearty song of "tradition," Mostel triumphantly returned to "Fiddler."

PEOPLE: Prince Charles Will Marry This Year, Astrologer Says

A British astrologer who has charted horoscopes for the royal family predicts that Prince Charles, heir to the throne, will marry this year. The new Princess of Wales and future Queen could be 25-year-old Caroline Longman, daughter of one of Queen Elizabeth's bridesmaids, astrologer Roger Elliot said. Elliot made the marriage forecast in his book "Astrology and the Royal Family," to be published Jan. 14.

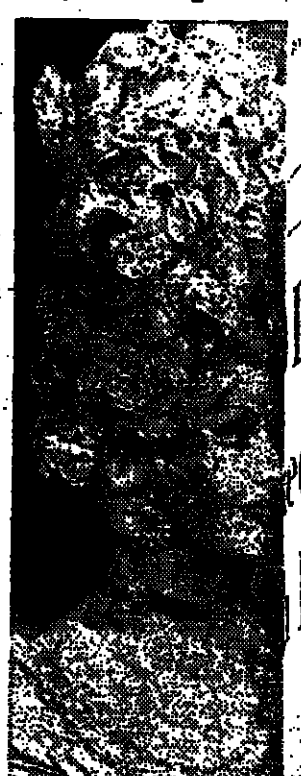
Listing and analyzing seven might-be brides for Charles, 28, including his current girl friend, Davina Sheffield, Caroline was "a real possibility," Elliot said. He said, "Her Mars is precisely in line with his Venus, making it a very sweetly sexy liaison as well." She would be "a capable wife and mother and a Queen of firm determination," he said.

Painter Marc Chagall has been awarded the French Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Chagall, 89, was born in Russia but is now a naturalized French citizen. Among his best-known works are the roof of the Paris Opera and murals decorating the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

An informed source close to the French Foreign Ministry has told The New York Times that the government will soon announce the nomination of a new ambassador to the United States. He is Francois René Antoine Lefebvre de Laubeny, now the No. 2 official in the Foreign Ministry in Paris in charge of political affairs. The career diplomat is the son of a career diplomat and was born in Washington.

In Moscow, Anatole Gromyko, son of Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Union's foreign minister, was appointed director of the African Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The younger Gromyko has held several diplomatic posts, including assignments in Washington and London.

In Thousand Oaks, Calif., last week, a stagecoach drawn by six horses, being filmed for a scene in a Western movie, plunged over an embankment and overturned, and four persons, including Claude Lelouch, the French director, were injured. Ten persons were in the stage-



HIGH RISE—Actress Meadows wearing a role of Marie Antoinette for a TV show to be in the U.S. later this month.

coach when it fell 15 feet; they were thrown from coach. Lelouch, perhaps known for his movie "A Woman," was not injured. The stars of a louch film, "Another Man, Another Woman," James On Genevieve Bujold, were not stagecoach.

James Dickey, the poet writer of the novel and "Deliverance," was married last week in Columbia, S.C., to a former student at the University of South Carolina, where the 33-year-old bridegroom is poet-in-residence. Dickey's wife of 30 years, died Oct. 28.

Egyptian authorities in Able Nathan, the Israeli campaigner, to sail his 11 radio station, Voice of the Suez Canal Authority, that the ship was Panam, and not Israeli, and allow to join a southbound convoy. —SAMUEL JUSTI

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JAN. 3, 1977

AMSTERDAM: KERN, 1915/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100/101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1009/1010/1011/1012/1013/1014/1015/1016/1017/1018/1019/1020/1021/1022/1023/1024/1025/1026/1027/1028/1029/1030/1031/1032/1033/1034/1035/1036/1037/1038/1039/1040/1041/1042/1043/1044/1045/1046/1047/1048/1049/1050/1051/1052/1053/1054/1055/1056/1057/1058/1059/1060/1061/1062/1063/1064/1065/1066/1067/1068/1069/1070/1071/1072/1073/1074/1075/1076/1077/1078/1079/1080/1081/1082/1083/1084/1085/1086/1087/1088/1089/1090/1091/1092/1093/1094/1095/1096/1097/1098/1099/1100/1101/1102/1103/1104/1105/1106/1107/1108/1109/1110/1111/1112/1113/1114/1115/1116/1117/1118/1119/1120/1121/1122/1123/1124/1125/1126/1127/1128/1129/1130/1131/1132/1133/1134/1135/1136/1137/1138/1139/1140/1141/1142/1143/1144/1145/1146/1147/1148/1149/1150/1151/1152/1153/1154/1155/1156/1157/1158/1159/1160/1161/1162/1163/1164/1165/1166/1167/1168/1169/1170/1171/1172/1173/1174/1175/1176/1177/1178/1179/1180/1181/1182/1183/1184/1185/1186/1187/1188/1189/1190/1191/1192/1193/1194/1195/1196/1197/1198/1199/1200/1201/1202/1203/1204/1205/1206/1207/1208/1209/1210/1211/1212/1213/1214/1215/1216/1217/1218/1219/1220/1221/1222/1223/1224/1225/1226/1227/1228/1229/1230/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